INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1864

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
I 10

VOL. XIX NO. 252 BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"GOOD RESULT FOR WORLD"

Successful Laval-Hoover Parleys

PAVING WAY FOR HELPFUL ACTION

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Washington.—My conversations with President Hoover will renew the Franco-American bonds of friendship, and the result will be good for the world, declared Mr. Laval in a farewell address before leaving for Home.

A "Baby is born", thus similingl declared the Under-Secretary producing a momentous communique on the Laval-Hoover conversations which covered the whole field of international affairs. The communique emphasises the necessity of France and America maintaining the Gold Standard, and expresses the hope for the success of the Disarmament Conference, and recognises that in an international financial agreement is necessary before the expiration of the Hoover Debt Holiday, in which connection initiative should be taken very soon by the European countries principally concerned.

The "informal cordeal discussion" served to outline the nature of the problems. No commitmens were undertaken, and no definite programmes were formulated; but "we find that we view the financial and economic problems in the same light, and this understanding should pave the way for helpful action through our respective governmens".—Reuter.

UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF GOLD FROM U. S. TO FRANCE.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Cherbourg—The flow of gold to France from America continues. 500 million francs, worth of gold from America was landed from the liner "Belgenland", to-day, and forwarded to Paris.

BAN ON "RED SHIRT" MEETINGS

Order Extended In Pesnawar

PESHAWAR, Oct. 26.

A Gazette notification was issued to-day extending for a period of another two months from 26th October the order under Section 144 prohibiting officebearers and subsidiary branches and volunteers of the Afghan Youth League Organisation (red Shirts) to sustain from convening meeting, demonstrations and processions except of a religious character within the limits and areas of the police stations of Matani, Burjnarisingh, Bahber, Matani and Peshawar City and suburbs.—A. P.

LATE MR. CHOTTANI.

Zanzibar Indians Mourn Death

From A Correspondent).

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 26.

The news of the death of Mian Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chottani was received by the Indian community here with regret. At a meeting of the Indian National Association a resolution mourning the death of Mr. Chottani was passed.

ANOTHER FUTILE ATTEMPT.

Later—Further run Gar Wood achieved a speed of 104 miles per hour.—Reuter.

BUSES BETWEEN LAHORE AND AMRITSAR

Enterprise Of N. W. Ry.

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The North-Western Railway will from the 1st of November run buses between Lahore and Amritsar. Each bus contains accommodation for 100 passengers and there will be separate compartments for ladies and gentlemen.

SCRAPPED SIMON REPORT TO BE THRUST ON INDIA

Tory Manouvrings At Whitehall

PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON SIMLA TO SEND NEW PROPOSALS

DR. MOONJE GETS RESTIVE

(From Our Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

It is reported that as soon as the new regime came into power at Whitehall the Conservative Ministers demanded revised recommendations from Indian Government regarding safeguards as decided upon at the first Round Table Conference. As was natural the Indian Government's first recommendations were in accordance with Labour Cabinets views and therefore the Tories are now determined to chuck them out and treat them as a scrap of paper.

SIMON REPORT IN NEW GARB.

It is further reported that due to Tory pressure the Indian Government are submitting fresh recommendations which will reach London by next Air Mail. It is feared that the new recommendations are reactionary satisfying Hoare-Brentford—Churchill group. Sir John Simon is supporting these new recommendations when he gets an important post in the new Tory Cabinet as it is understood the new proposals are nothing but Simon Report in another garb.

DR. MOONJE GETS RESTIVE.

The members of the different sub-committees are getting restive about the future of these Committees. Dr. Moonje has written a letter to Sir Samuel Hoare asking him about the next meeting of the Defence Committee. He complains that it is long time since the Military College Committee's Report was published and yet no opportunity is taken to discuss it.

(Other R. T. C. news on Page 12).

CONGRESSMEN ENTERTAIN DR. ANSARI

"If R. T. C. Fails Imperialism Would Be Swept Away"

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

Dr. Ansari met Hindu, Muslim and Sikh Congressmen at the Servants of People Society's "At-Home" given in his honour last evening. Sjt. Purshottamdas Tandon welcomed the distinguished visitor on behalf of the Nationalists of Lahore. He hoped that under the guidance of the patriotic Doctor, Hindus and Muslims would unite and win freedom.

Dr. Ansari in the course of his reply said that if the Round Table Conference failed, and Mahatma Gandhi returned empty-handed, there would be then such a wave of Nationalism that Imperialism would be swept away.

MAHATMA RETURNS FROM OXFORD

LONDON, October 26.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at the Paddington station at 10-30 a.m., his party including Miss Lester, who had been to Oxford for the week-end. Public interest in Gandhiji has revived after his departure from Oxford, small but enthusiastic crowds greeting him at Didcot, Reading and Paddington.

Before leaving Oxford in the morning, Gandhiji visited the famous quadrangle of the Christ Church and showed great interest in the architecture, a part of which was the work of Sir Christopher Wren.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S GOAT WINS PRIZE. ISLINGTON DAIRY EXHIBITION.

LONDON, October 23.

The goat which has been feeding Gandhiji since arrival has been awarded the first prize in the Dairy Exhibition this morning.

The judges christened her "Mahatma Gandhi" while tying the blue ribbon round her neck.—"Hindu" Cable.

Common Ground Between Mahatma And Labour Candidates

PATRIOTS BOTH

From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Lord Burleigh the Conservative Candidate challenged the patriotism of Mr. Horabin, the Labour rival at a meeting yesterday.

He said "Horabin has been talking about patriotism. Why then did he meet such a person as Gandhi?"

Mr. Horabin replied "Because Gandhi is an Indian patriot and I am an English patriot. And so he and I have common ground to work."

Mahatma Narrowly Saved In Motor Accident

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Gandhiji's coolness was demonstrated, to-day, at Oxford when he laughed heartily over a narrow escape from collision when his car missed by inches a car of Reuter's special correspondent on narrow road.—Reuter's Special.

CAWNPORE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

CONFIDENCE IN GANDHIJI.

CAWNPORE, October 26.

At the meeting held by the Depressed Classes in the Tilak Memorial Grounds, on Saturday night, a proposition was put before the meeting whether to express confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and accept him as their true representative. A certain section wanted to pass a vote of no-confidence in Gandhiji and implicit confidence in Dr. Ambedkar, but after prolonged discussion a resolution placing implicit confidence in Gandhiji as the true representative of the Depressed Classes, was carried by an overwhelming mapority late at night.—A.P.

END OF STUDENTS' STRIKE.

LAHORE, October 26.

Students' strike at the Forman Christian College has ended as a result of the reinstatement of Dr. Lucas as Principal until the spring of 1932 by which time the Board expects that the services of Dr. Datta as Principal will be available.—A.P.

India In Labour Election Campaign

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Labour Candidates' slogan on Indian issue at various election meetings is:—

"THE ONLY HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT WITH INDIA IS RETURN OF LABOUR GOVT. WITH STRONG MAJORITY OR STRONG OPPOSITION.

CONGRESS CABINET TO MEET TO-DAY

All 12 Members Expected To Be In Delhi

GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION IN COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

The Congress Working Committee meets to-morrow and is expected to be attended by all 12 members present in India. Three absentees are Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Sen-Gupta.

Mr. Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari are already here. The President Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Rajendra Prasad are arriving to-night and the rest, to-morrow.

So far as is known, the agenda does not relate directly to the issues at the Round Table Conference, but will relate to general political situation in India, specially the agrarian situation in the United Provinces and Gujerat and also the supplementary Finance Bill, besides the award in the Bengal election dispute and the Hijli shooting and Chittagong riots.

Among those specially invited to participate in the deliberations are Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramiah, Mr. Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Goparandhu Choudhri, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chander.—A. P.

BERAR YOUTHS PROTEST AGAINST M. N. ROY'S ARREST

Enthusiastic Response To Defence Fund

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Oct. 26.

The Berar Youth League Conference held at Amraoti on the 24th and 25th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Meherali of Bombay among other important resolutions passed unanimously a resolution protesting against the arrest of Comrade M. N. Roy and appealing for defence funds. The resolution was proposed by Mr. Pendse, Secretary, Berar Socialist Party and supported by Dr. Bhograj of Amraoti. It was enthusiastically responded to.

In the Berar Women's Conference held on the same days at Amroati a letter of request for funds was read out by the Secretary of the Women's Conference.

Comrade Pendse is out on tour in Berar collecting fund for Roy Defence and establishing socialist groups.

BERAR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Oct. 26.

The Berar Women's Conference affiliated to the All-India Women's Conference took place on the 24th and the 25th inst. Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande of Poona, presided. The Conference passed 23 resolutions concerning women. Over 200 delegates attended. The Conference ended with the President's closing speech.

Final Messages To Electors On Eve Of Polling

SNOWDEN SWINGS TO OTHER SIDE OF PENDULUM

Thinks "Return Of Labour Party, An Irreparable Disaster"

HENDERSON TAKEN ILL WITH CHILL

Welsh Wizard Pins Faith On Liberals For Britain's Honourable Career

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The final frenzy of electioneering marks the last day before the country will be called upon to give the most momentous vote in modern times and all over the country parties have massed big battalions of speakers for the last night appeal to electors.

"MAC" ON HIS LAST ROUND.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald began early an all-embracing tour of his constituency which finishes at 11 p.m. in the course of which he will be travelling 150 miles and addressing 30 meetings, mostly on the village greens and street corners where he will be speaking from loudspeaker van. His supporters express confidence that he will be returned.

STRAIGHT FIGHTS.

Owing to prevalence of straight fights, the results should be known earlier than in previous elections. Several constituencies are competing to send out the first flash. In 1929 Bury was the first at 10/40 p.m. This time Cheltenham hopes to announce the result as early as 9/45 p.m.

The Government candidates are facing poling with utmost confidence and the Stock Exchange "Majorities" to-day were quoted at 195 to 199 which is one point above Saturday's.—Reuter.

LL. G. PINS FAITH ON LIBERALS FOR BRITAIN'S "HONOURABLE CAREER".

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The eve of polling is signalised by the issue of their final message to the electorate by political leaders

SNOWDEN'S APPEAL TO HOUSEWIVES.

"The return of the Labour Party will be an irreparable disaster to the country", declares Mr. Snowden in his last appeal to those still undecided, particularly women whom he warns that they will be the worst sufferers if the National Government is not returned, because everything will be more expensive.

Mr. Snowden says, "From all the news which comes to me an overwhelming majority in the country have made up their mind to vote for the National Government which has saved the nation, and which will complete its task and return Great Britain once more to its pre-eminent position in the world." He adds that "the real issue in the election is between prosperity and ruin."

LAST APPEAL OF LL. G.

Mr. Lloyd George in his "last appeal to fellow Liberals" declares that the fate of the country is in their hands. "On their casting vote depends the question whether Britain will continue its honourable career as pioneer in the path of human progress or in one leap spring backward over 80 years, and place itself on a level with the protectionist countries of Europe."—Reuter.

UNITED OPPOSITION AGAINST LABOUR.

Bumper Nationalist Crop In View?

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON Oct 26.

The spirit of Mr. Baldwin's counsel, when the country suspended the Gold Standard, to "keep warm feet and cool courage" has predominated the campaign that is just closing. Bitterly cold weather curtailed outdoor meetings, while indoor proceedings proved almost exemplary in the absence of hooliganism and "savagery" predicted at the beginning.

Thirty million British electors the bulk of whom are women have now heard the whole case and, at least as far as the press is concerned, the campaign terminates with solidification against Labour party, predicting a bumper Nationalist crop.

Mr Henderson who is indisposed with a bad chill, had previously forecast that "Labour will have reason to be proud of itself when the results are known." He also strenuously denied the sensational assertion of Rt. Hon Walter Runciman that during the last months of the late Government anxiety was felt over Savings Bank deposits, as a substantial part of the assets had already been lent to the Insurance Fund. Mr. Snowden afterwards stated that Rt. Hon. Runciman's assertions were well-founded, though the peril was now past.

Paris Police Chief In London For Election Fun

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 26

M. Chiappe, the Prefect of Paris Police, and M. Guichard, Chief of French Surete, arrived in London to-day on a private visit with the object of watching the behaviour of the London crowds on the election night and studying the police arrangements in dealing with emergency.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTIC RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIETY

Berar Youths Define "Independence"

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, October 26.

The second session of the Berar Youth Conference concluded its sitting successfully on the 25th morning under the presidentship of Sjt. Meherally of Bombay. Various resolutions were passed including the declaration of complete liberation from all sorts of bondage as the general goal of the youths and particularly complete independence with no connection whatsoever with British Imperialism as the political goal. Independence was defined as reconstruction of society on Socialistic principles.

Another important resolution passed is to authorise Mr. P.Y. Deshpande, Reception Committee Chairman, to form a committee under his presidency to investigate the agrarian grievances in some selected areas and get them redressed by all systematic methods.

By another resolution the idea of retrocession of Berar to the Nizam or any other ruler was strongly condemned and the youths were called upon to form a committee to organise immediate agitation on the principle of self-determination against British Government's policy in this matter.

HENDERSON DOWN WITH CHILL

Unable To Participate In Election Campaign

LONDON, October 26.

Mr. Arthur Henderson is confined to bed with chill and high temperature and it is extremely improbable that he will be able to participate in the further election campaign at Burnley. Mr. Henderson is 68 and the campaign has taken a considerable toll of his vanity and resulted in sudden and acute internal pains yesterday. Every precaution is being taken to prevent pneumonia.—Reuter.

Many Callers For Henderson

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Many sympathetic callers visited hotel at Burnley at which Mr. Arthur Henderson is lying ill, including his nationalist opponent Admiral Campbell.—Reuter.

Tables Turned Against Reactionaries!

U. P. DEPRESSED CLASSES VOTE CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS,

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA, Oct. 26.

A public meeting of the "depressed" classes was held on Saturday night in the Tilak Memorial grounds. The reactionaries mustered strong and wanted to pass a vote of confidence in Dr. Ambedkar and condemn the Congress and Gandhiji. A resolution in these terms was placed before the audience. A lively discussion followed and spirited speeches were delivered. The audience which was large appeared to be intelligently interested in the speeches and the arguments on both sides. When the resolution was put to vote, it was thrown out and in its place a vote of complete confidence in the Congress and Gandhiji was passed by an overwhelming majority.

AGRA SWEEPERS' FAITH IN MAHATMA.

Cable to "Mac" & U. P. M.L.C

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA, Oct. 24.

Chowdhari Parma Mehtar, member of the U. P. Legislative Council, presided over a mass meeting of the "Depressed" classes and has cabled the following message to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on behalf of the Depressed" classes of Agra condemning Dr. Ambedkar's attitude towards Mahatmaji:—

"Mass meeting of Agra 'Depressed' classes under presidentship of Chowdhari Parma, sweeper M.L.C., unanimously repudiated Dr. Ambedkar's right to represent them and expressed full faith in Mahatma Gandhi as their sole representative and condemned Dr.'s insolence against Mahatmaji."

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

3 Persons Killed

VICTORIA POINT, Oct. 26.

A fatal motor accident occurred this morning three miles from here resulting in three persons being killed instantaneously, on sustaining serious injuries and five others being slightly injured.

A passenger bus with full load coming down the hill accidentally got off the road and went rolling 50 feet down the precipice and crashed. The deceased are: Joe Seng, Mine Owner, Mr. Hutton, retired Excise Officer and Brittoe, the driver.—A. P.

RETURNS TO KRONSTADT.

Moscow.—The submarine "Gratia" has returned to Kronstadt slightly damaged.—Reuter.

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A 3834

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R6096

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TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.

C R 300

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 0-2-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

(No. 12523/151 of 1931.)

Under rule 6 of the rules made under section 22(1) (c) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, hereby appoints the following parking places:—

(1) HORNBY ROAD—
On the East side—
(a) opposite the premises of Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. Ltd.,
(b) against the kerb, tail on, from Ghogha Street and to Churchgate Street (East)
(c) on the old rank Victoria stand between Ghogha Street and Churchgate Street (East).

(2) ESPLANADE ROAD—
On the East side—
(a) against the kerb, tail on, from Churchgate Street (East) to Medows Street;
(b) south of King's Statue opposite the Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd.:
On the West side from University Road to Eldon Road.

(3) QUEEN'S ROAD—
On the East side from Churchgate Street (West) to the Band Stand;
On the West side from the Band Stand to Wodehouse Road.

G. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 10th October, 1931.

5833

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HAVRE MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 26th October, 1931, from Japan via ports en route are requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor of the Will of Bai SOONABAI, widow of Limjiconoy Dinshaw Davar, deceased, and on account of the Estate of the said deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 2nd November next at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

ALL those pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land now formed into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at the junction of Bellasis Road and Kamatipura Bazar Road admeasuring about 302 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 4472, 5339, New Survey No. 6452, Cadastral Survey No. 293, 294 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 1042 (1), Street Nos. 4-6, and bounded on the West by the property of Sulleman Hajee Cassum and others; on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road; on the North by Varsowa Street and on the South by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Proving Executor, at their Office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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A Paramount Super Picture.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
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Tops all previous air Thrillers by 5,000 feet.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All the Delights of the 1001 Arabian Nights featured in
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Suwa Maru	10700	...	13 Nov
Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Yushimi Maru	11000	.	@17 Nov
*Genoa ,,	6785	12 Nov.	28 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	6976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Makozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 30 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
z Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hong kong	From Kobe.
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Madras ,,	28th ,,	4th ,,
Shunko ,,	19th Dec.	21th ,,

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(Continued from Column 7.)

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S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—670 cwts groundnut cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 6 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji & Co; 350 cwts kopak seed, B P & Hayley Ltd; 25 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co; 75 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 250 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 20 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts apricot kernals, S W Rajgor & Co.

For Glasgow:—770 cwts groundnut cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Barcelona:—500 cwts yellow milliet, Ishwardas & Co.

For Valencia:—25 bales cotton, C Kalidas & Bros.

For Manchester:—201 cwts castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 140 bales cotton thread waste, S Karsondas & Co.

S S Stolzenfels, for Hamburg—1200 cwts groundnut cakes, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts groundnut cakes Ishwardas & Co; 105 cwts gum karoya, N Moolji & Co; 3000 cwts joowari, S W Rajgor & Co; 25 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons.

For Antwerp:—3040 cwts linseed cakes and 4925 cwts groundnut cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 550 cwts groundnut cakes and 550 cwts linseed cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 201 bales hemp, M Chandulal & Co; 105 cwts gum karoya, N Mooiji & Co; 240 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 1000 cwts joowari, S W Rajgor & Co.

For Bremen:—138 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Rotterdam:—550 cwts linseed cakes, K M Nathoo; 3000 cwts joowari, M Bhuta & Co; 185 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 35 bales cow hides, Delta Hide Co; 2000 cwts joowari, S W Rajgor & Co.

For Copenhegon:—100 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.

S S Toronto, for Hamburg:—1000 cwts joowari, 400 cwts niyar seed, and 100 cwts kang seed, S M Rajgor & Co; 165 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 185 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—600 cwts linseed, Ishwardas & Co; 3000 cwts joowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 1000 cwts joowari, M Bhuta & Co; 1970 cwts linseed oil cakes and 1640 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Indis, for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey Ltd; 20 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 1000 cwts linseed K Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—8000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Havre Maru, for Yokohama—200 tons old iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Osaka:—250 tons old iron scrap, All Bros.

For Hongkong:—350 cwts gum olibanum, H H A H Mavji.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 338 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Kobe:—498 bales cotton raw V Ledha & Co.; 95 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 26.

S S City of Nagpur; Agents: K Nixon & Co, from Liverpool:—30 cases files, 52 cases looves, 31 cases pick-axes, 50 cases glassware, 75 cases cotton piecegoods, 39 cases cottons, 73 cases cotton yarn, 30 cases salt, 200 cases solder, 1080 cases soap, 143 cases machinery, 52 cases wood pulp boards, 53 cases tyres, 500 cases cycle rims, 50 cases jans, 296 bundles steel keys, 529 bundles steel sheets, 43 bundles steel bars, 2999 bundles steel hoops, 36 nos. cisterns, 440 drums chemicals, 75 drums lub. oil, 49 drums varnish.

From Glasgow:—26 cases paper, 26 cases E'ware, 63 nos. cisterns, 20 cases A W, 615 cases beer, 481 cases whisky, 211 bundles steel bars, 100 bundles steel plates, 124 bundles tubes, 47 cases wine.

From Marseilles:—115 cases mineral water, 200 bags almonds.

S S Genova; Agents: M Italiana from Genoa:—66 cases olive oil, 22 cases machinery parts, 68 cases alum. ware, 10 cases wine, 20 cases gelatine, 28 cases cotton goods and embroidery, 10 cases silk yarn, 36 cases vermouth, 104 cases macaroni.

From Port Said:—10 cases silk worm eggs.

From Naples:—3925 bags potatoes, 35 cases art. silk yarn.

From Aden:—25 bags gum, 10 bags gum myrah, 18 bags gum olibanum, 7 bags gum Arabic, 10 bags garlic.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
October 26.

Havre Maru, Itow, Kobe.
Stolzenfels, Frisins, Veraval.
Clan Munro, Phillip, Liverpool.
Genoa, Banzamine, Genoa.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.

DEPARTURES.
October 27.

Trifels, Kuchens, Karachi.

LOADING.
October 26.

Steamer Havre Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Chybassa for Calcutta.

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Stolzenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Veraval with a general cargo.

S S Clan Munro:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Munro arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana steamer Genoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S S Kenya:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Kenya arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trifels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Trifels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, October 26.

2 Chitral, London, 31-10, M M & Co.
3 Venezia, F Colombo, 27-10, L T & M Italania.
5 Stolzenfels, Hamburg, 1-11, L Edwards Ltd
7 Trifels Karachi 26-10 L Edward Ltd.
8 Britannia, Liverpool, 31-10 O Trading Co.
9 Clan Monroe, Bhavnagar, 2-11 J Finlay & Co.
11 India Karachi, 30-10, L. T. & M. I.
12 Tokiwa Maru Japan 31-10 N Y. Kaisha.
16 Toronto Karachi, 31-10 L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 28-10, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Karachi, 26-10, M M & Co.
8 Kohinoor, Calcutta, 1-11, T Morrison, and Co
9 Garbeta, Rangoon, 29-10, M M and Co.
10|11 Havre Maru, Karachi, 2-11, O S Kaisha
14 Lalita, Malabar Coast, 26-10, Malabar Steamship Co.
15 Janaki, Karachi, 27-10, Malabar S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

D E Alavi, Jeddah, 28-10, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Sumatra, 16-11, L Edwards Ltd
Japan, 28-12 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Trenenfels, 28-10, L Edward Ltd.
Barenfels 7-11, L Edward Ltd
Wachtfels 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfelh 28-11 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Djambi 4-11 L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
George 29-10 L T Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Yomachichi 7-11 L Edwards Ltd
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Marzapore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Geneva Maru 30-10, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9-11, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
Celebes Maru 24-11 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Naldera 20-11 P and O S N Co
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 6-11 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON
Chitral 31-10 P and O S N Co
FOR HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels, 1-11, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
India 30-10, M. Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Britania, 31-10, G. T. Co.
FOR KOBE
Tokiva Maru, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha
Havre Maru, 2-11, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Barpeta 28-10 M M & Co.
Varela 30-10 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Rajput N F T M Co
Chybassa, N F M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Chitral, P & O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
India M Italiana
FOR HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania, G. T. Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokima Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
FROM BUSREH.
Barpeta M. & Co.
Varela M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Rajput T M Co
Chybassa, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Trifels 23-10-31.
Strathnaver (By boats) 23-10-31.
Arabia 24-10-31.
India 23-10-31.
Chyebasca 24-10-31.
Irrawadi 24-10-31.
Lalita 24-10-31.
Vita 26-10-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, October 26.

S S Chitral, for London:—10 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 4 bales woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Birla Bros; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes and 2980 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 175 cwts chutney, F Nowrojii; 50 cwts apricot kernals, S W Rajgor & Co.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Piraeus:—85 cwts gum oli-

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE STRAIN OF LIFE

How to withstand it.

LIFE in the tropics whether business or domestic is a continual struggle against lassitude and ill health except in the case of those who have wisely fortified themselves by keeping their blood healthy and pure

THIS is quite easily done and should be done at once before the weakness of nerve or will or muscle has gone too far.

A course of

IRON JELLOIDS

will fill the veins with rich red blood and restore lost vitality clearing the mind and enabling it to cope successfully with the day's difficulties.

It scarcely seems possible that such a change could be wrought so simply but the miracles of science are greater than those magic arts in which men once believed and Iron Jelloids are a product of science.

Made in 4 varieties.

No 1 for children.
No 2 for men and women.
No. 2/ for men only.
No. 3 Extra Strong.
14 days' trial package Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs 3/12/0.
M. O.

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PERMANENT INK BRILLIANT INK
WANTED AGENTS everywhere.
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CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

A Remedy for Consumption Has Been Found.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery— some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C308), 118/120, Fleet St., London, E. C., 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. order to cover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

ALWAYS ASK FOR
INDO-BALM
RELIEVES ALL PAINS.

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One dose of Dr. Sarker's "Vigour Pill" will increase the retentive power and invigorate the weak. Sure and certain. One month's phial Rs. 5-15 only. Our stimulating liniment "Luxury" (for external use) for immediate action is given free to the buyers of our vigour. Please try a phial. Sold by:—

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RETENTATION

Our Shakti Pills in view of their containing the most efficacious and the highly valued ingredients, increase the brain power, purify blood, improve the quality, increase the quantity, help the power of retentation and make the body iron strong. In fact, they give a new life to the users. Non poisonous. Price each phial of 20 pills Re. 1/- only. Postage Re. -6/-

Manager, PARKASH PHARMACY,
12, Bharat Buildings,
LAHORE.

MASS UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNAL GRIEVANCES IN KASHMIR

Maharaja's Assurance To Pundit And Sikh Deputations

SRINAGAR, Oct. 24.

High Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir received two deputations, one from Kashmir Pundits and another from Sikhs.

The Kashmir pundits demanded the appointment of really capable men to high posts irrespective of communal or national considerations, and complained of top heaviness in the administration, indiscriminate expenditure and inefficient audit. Retrenchment should begin with high paid offices and the stoppage of wasteful expenditure. They demanded adequate arrangements for the protection of law abiding citizens and their homes and places of worship against unprovoked assaults, loot and arson.

MOFUSSIL CONDITIONS.

In the mofussil the condition of the Hindus was perilous and required special measures, such as the grant of fire arms. While expressing the desire for constitutional government, they expressed strongly that the body politic should not be corrupted by the canker of communalism.

"We would rather do without a free press, a free platform and the right of representation than make our country the hot bed of communal warfare." They were opposed to giving statutory recognition to the "vicious" principle of communal representation."

MASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Next they described the deplorable economic position of Kashmir pundits with heavy educated unemployment. Their political importance in past history entitled them to some consideration. They found it difficult to keep body and soul together even after being educated, as appointments went to Muslims because they were Muslims. They demanded a declaration that as a community they would not be placed under disability. Their problem now was mass unemployment and the State alone could tackle it. On the principle of giving special facilities for the education of backward classes, the Kashmir Pundits asked for special facilities to themselves in agriculture, industry, arts and craftsmanship. The Pundits were economically worse than other communities though they might not be educationally backward.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

Regarding constitutional issues, they demanded a joint free conference of officials and non-officials of all communities. In the past decisions detrimental to Hindu interests had been taken without their knowledge. "The Conference we propose will consider the future of the States as emerging from the Round Table Conference and the strategic position of Kashmir." The military department should be thrown open to Pundits.

In conclusion they observed "The Government can at no time deal too strongly with those who preach hatred between different classes of Your Highness' subjects."

MAHARAJA'S ASSURANCE.

In his reply the Maharajah said:—

"I shall always continue to take deep personal interest in all that concern the welfare of the Kashmiri Pundit community, which though small in number, is the best educated community in the State and comprises the original inhabitants of the country who have maintained their time-honoured traditions. I wish to extend to you my deep sympathy in the sufferings which your community had to bear in the riots of the 13th July and I agree that it is the duty of the Government to see that the life and property of peaceful citizens is secure from all attacks of law breakers. The suggestions contained in the report of the Riots Enquiry Commission on this point will receive the most careful consideration of my Government and as far it lies in our power, we shall see that there is no repetition of such unfortunate incidents in future.

DUTY OF COMMUNITIES.

A great deal, however, depends on the communities themselves. It is their duty to see that they do nothing directly or indirectly which is calculated to wound the just susceptibilities of sister communities. In all such matters there is need of great restraint in speech and action and a heavy responsibility lies on the leaders of various communities. I am sure, you, as well as other communities will realise the importance of this and that so far as each community is concerned, it will give no cause for offence to any other community in any manner whatsoever.

Belonging as you do to a community whose sole means of livelihood has from time immemorial been State service, you naturally lay great stress on the difficulty of securing employment in State Departments for all educated members of your community. That there is acute unemployment among you is as undoubted as it is deplorable. But I am certain you will be the first to recognise that with the steady growth of education in other communities, the position of advantage which your community enjoyed in the past in regard to state service cannot continue. It will however be necessary to consider what other openings can legitimately be provided for those who cannot be absorbed in State Departments and this question will receive the sympathetic attention of my Government.

RETRENCHMENT.

I would also assure you that I and my Government are fully alive to the necessity of carrying out retrenchments in public establishments in such manner as to cause minimum hardships and we have tried to leave the lower paid establishments untouched as far as possible. For the consideration of questions relating to the association of my people with the Government, Commission representing all communities affected will shortly be appointed. You may rest assured that your community will be represented on this commission, and that along with others, you will be given an equal opportunity of presenting your case before that body.

SIKH REPRESENTATION.

"We have invariably been ignored and our claims overlooked till we have become the most backward community, though, from historical reasons we are entitled to special privileges" is the Sikh representation. They complain of organised conspiracy and intrigue at the bottom and anticipate troubles and obstacles at uniting the ruler and the ruled. They demand one third of appointments in the military, one third of appointments in the police, 33 per cent. in all civil departments, with one Sikh Minister and Sikh Departmental heads. They ask for special educational facilities. They claim one-third of the seats in the future legislature and ask that Sikhs should be given entire control of all Gurdwars in the State.

"The claim of certain people that conversion should not entail confiscation of property is a direct interference with the Law and should not be entertained." They demand the repeal of Land Alienation Act and ask for the right to posses arms and admission to the military training school. The total prohibition of drink is asked for as also various minor agricultural concessions and reduced land revenue rates for Jammu.

MAHARAJA ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Replying to the Sikhs, the Maharajah said:—

"I fully appreciate the help which every Sikh subject has given my Government by his peaceful attitude during the recent communal and political cotroversies. I regret to find that you feel that your rights and interests are not being adequately safeguarded. But I can assure you that there has been no discrimination of a communal character against the Sikhs or any other class of my subjects in relation to any measure or policy of my Government. If you have been adversely affected by any policy, it will be our duty to see that no such cause of legitimate dissatisfaction is allowed to continue.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The Sikh community is no doubt backward in education, to remove this backwardness, special scholarships have been sanctioned for Sikhs. I presume that it is your view that existing scholarships are insufficient. I shall have the matter specially looked into, and if in consequence more scholarships are found necessary, steps will be taken to allot additional funds for this purpose as State finances permit.

The question of the employment of Sikhs in the military is already receiving attention. I hope soon to come to a decision on the subject. There was no prohibition to their admission to the police and in recent recruitment your community has received a large share.

SIKHS IN SERVICES.

With regard to increased employment of Sikhs in civil departments, it has already been announced that a declaration of policy will shortly be made after the question has been comprehensively reviewed in relation to every community.

I shall also bear in mind the question of your representation on the Commission which will shortly be appointed to examine the question of associating my people with the administration.

RELIGIOUS POLICY.

Your complaint that the Sikhs do not enjoy religious liberty is I fear, based on some misapprehension. There is no restriction on the performance of Sikh religious rites as such. If processions require previous permission, such provision is entirely in the interest of public order, and is to be found in British Indian Laws as well. I am not aware of circumstances in which Sikh Gurdwaras and Dharamsalas are controlled by Government officers but the question will be examined, and wherever such control is unjustified, steps will be taken to dispense with it.—A. P.

BAN ON CONGRESS MEN EXTENDED

Govt. Defend Police Regulations

MYSORE ASSEMBLY DEBATE.

(From Our Correspondent).

MYSORE, Oct. 24.

In the Mysore Assembly to-day Sjt. Hosakoppa Krishnarao moved an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance namely the action of the Government in extending the term of prohibition imposed on Sjt. Ramasarma, Vice-President Bangalore Textile Labour Union and Congressman of Bangalore and several orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. (39) Police Regulation ban on hoisting National Flag, prohibition of peaceful picketing, etc.

In moving the proposition Sjt. Krishnarao observed that these sections were often missed by officers. Government encroached on the fundamental rights and liberties of people which might lead to grave results. Officers, the speaker said, were acting in a very high-handed manner. In these days of Democracy when people were awakened to a consciousness of their rights Mysore which was acclaimed a model state should not resort to such sections.

Taking the case of Sjt. Ramasarma, Labour Leader, who was working for the amelioration of workers and whose services had been appreciated by Sir Reginald Craddock, Governor of Burma, the speaker said, he was prohibited from entering certain streets in Bangalore. Such a man was stamped by Government as an agitator and fomentor of trouble.

DEWAN INTERFERES.

The Dewan intervening observed that Government still believed that they had done the right thing and that they were going to do that again and again if needed as the Government were the ultimate guardians of public peace. He would assure the House that in that action Government had not been influenced by others.

Sjt. K.T. Satyanarayanachetty of Birur in seconding the motion referred to several orders in force in Mysore State preventing hoisting of National Flag, peaceful picketing, volunteer organisation etc.

Sjt. Belur Srinivasiengar supporting the motion said, Government were not doing their duty by the citizen.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

Replying to the debate Mr. K. Mathan, Member, Executive Council said, in all Governments there were certain powers which had to be exercised by the Executive officers. He was glad that people were anxious to share responsibility in administration. Ex-parte orders passed by the District Magistrate could be questioned by the party affected. Orders passed such Magistrates were judicial acts and Executive Government could not interfere in such matters. In regard to the particular instance of Ramasarma, Government opined the Magistrate was right in passing the order and Government were convinced in the need for extension of such order and hence the Government had not exceeded their powers, nor encroached on the rights of people.

Guillotine was then applied and the motion was declared talked out.

In a private communication, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, referring to the extension of ban on Sjt. Ramasarma observes "Mysore Government seems to be acting in the most peculiar way."

HIJLI OUTRAGE

Poona Youths Protest

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 24.

Under the auspices of the Poona Youth League, a public meeting was held on the 22nd instant at the Shivajee Mandir when Sjt. Devekar presided.

Sjt. Devekar in his presidential address said that they had collected there at the meeting not to criticise the Hijli outrage but to condemn it.

Sjt. Khadilker the Secretary of the Poona Youth League then read out the resolution of protest and said that the Congress ought to look into the matter as the outrage had taken place after the signing of Truce.

Sjt. Gadgil the president of the Poona Youth League said that though the youths might feel sorry he was glad at heart on account of the outrage for unless such things happened, the youths would not rise to their responsibilities.

Messrs. Baburao Gokale and Gore also spoke and the resolution was passed unanimously.

...nothing else!

Why? Simply because CAFIASPIRIN is the name of the real "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin (the original tablets prescribed by Physicians for many years and recognised the world over as the only genuine Aspirin) combined with Caffeine, the popular heart tonic, giving thereby a safer and prompter remedy for people living in the tropics than all the other so-called improved Aspirin brands on the market. There is nothing like CAFIASPIRIN to relieve instantaneously all kinds of headaches, tooth- and earaches neuralgia, ill-effects from too much alcohol, excessive mental work etc. CAFIASPIRIN restores your vigour and blood circulation without affecting your heart or kidneys. Avoid the dangers of substitutes and imitations by saying distinctly "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" —; not just "Aspirin tablets" or something else. It is important.

OUR KATHIAWAR LETTER.

Agriculturists' Handships

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Oct. 24.

The situation at Dhrangadra continues to attract public attention throughout Kathiawar. Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi, who had been to Dhrangadra to see that "Dhrangadra Day" is peacefully celebrated, was taken in a motor car and left outside the limits of the State. The State has promulgated an order under Sec. 144. The details of conversations between Sjt. Trivedi and Mr. Mankad, the political secretary, also reveal the attitude of the officials. Sjt. Trivedi was ordered, to leave the limits of the State but when demanded a written order it was not given. Up to Thursday noon the whole of Dhrangadra city was under police and military control. Great precautions are taken to see that propaganda pamphlets do not enter the State limits. The workers of Kathiawar are to meet on Monday at Wadhwan City to discuss the situation. "Dhrangadra Day" was observed in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Amreli, Wadhwan City, Wadhwan Camp and many other places in Kathiawar.

A MORVI GRIEVANCE.

There is discontent in Morvi State about the prices of sugar. Sugar can be had at cheaper rates in Vankaner, Rajkot and other places than in Morvi. The public is requesting the State to form a people's representative assembly, but it is rumoured certain officials are blocking its way.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The Kathiawar Women' Conference is to be held in Amreli on 29th and 30th under the presidentship of Shrimati Bhaktiba Desai. Shrimati Shantaben Yodh's appeal is well responded. The ladies of Kathiawar are expected to attend the session and make this conference a unique success.

FARMERS' PLIGHT.

The farmers of Wadhwan State have sent a memorial to the Thakore Saheb to lessen 'Bighoti' which was increased in the Indian year 1974. Since about 25 years the Brahmin landholders are paying "Salamikar" to the State. Inspite of frequent requests and protests the authorities are not giving any final decision. In Palitana the farmers complain about being forced to sell their products to pay the State dues and the methods of sale are very strange. In Songarh and Babra Thanas the condition of peasants is deplorable.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN RAJKOT.

There are important changes in the administration of Rajkot State. The Council is abolished. The system of appointing secretaries for different portfolios is introduced into the State by the present Thakore Saheb, Mr. Virawala is appointed as Political Secretary of the State. Messrs. Abbechand Desai, Ramji Doshi and Tribhovandas Bhatt are appointed Judicial, Revenue and General secretaries respectively. Mr. Madarsinhji will be in charge of Paddock, Riyasat and other departments under direct supervision of the Thakore Saheb.

DRIFT OF THE R. T. C.

New Tactics To Force Safeguards

Is the Round Table Conference sitting in an advisory capacity?

The following cable (which was despatched from London on the 17th October, was censored and handed over to "Liberty" on the 22nd October) will throw much light on the question.

Further, the cable says, the Moslems have suggested that the Congress should drop the idea of India's right to secede from the Empire.

(Orient Press Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

CENSORED.)

Towards the close of his speech in the Federal Structure Committee Lord Sankey significantly hinted that the Conference was more or less in an advisory capacity, when he declared that "in drafting the Bill it would greatly help the Government to know how far on the questions dealt with by the various Committees there is an agreed Indian opinion. The fact of such an agreement will naturally carry a great weight with the Government and will make the Government's desire to assist in facilitating a new order of things, much more easy of accomplishment."

It has been clear for some time that one main objective of the Government is to get Mr. Gandhi, the Congress delegate, to bring such a frame of mind by logical force of events, such as the Hindu-Muslim question, that Mr. Gandhi will accept the main provisions of safeguards which the British Government have in view. Once the British Delegation can get Mr. Gandhi to agree they do not care very much as to what others have to say.

MOSLEMS' SUGGESTION.

The latest discussions between the Hindus and the Moslems show that a suggestion has been advanced by some Moslems that the Congress must agree to drop the idea of India's right to secede from the Empire which will solve many incidental difficulties. This shows clearly how an artificial question is made lever to water down the Congress demands.—"Liberty."

ANGLO-ISLAMIC ALLIANCE

"Potent Force For World Peace".

Anglo-Islamic rapprochement as a factor in world peace is discussed by Mr. Shaukat Ali in an interview (reproduced below) with the London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, interviewed to-day in connection with the forthcoming Muslim conference in Jerusalem and the widespread misgivings regarding the alleged pronouncement concerning the Khilafat, said:

"Apparently there are many who do not welcome a correct and honourable understanding between Islam and Britain, and it will not suit their designs. Very mischievous reports about the restoration of the Khilafat and my part therein have been circulated. I am a devoted Khilafat worker, but we are groping in the dark.

"Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan Afindee is living in Nice by the courtesy of the French Government, and the report that we are bringing him to India or to Palestine are absolutely incorrect. The idea that such a suggestion may tend to perturb Muslim kings is absurd. They need have no fear, as are all independent monarchs.

"I thank God that the Arabs and the rest of the Muslim world are awakening and are anxious to put their house in order through an honourable understanding between the various units and others. Pan-Islam is a bogey term. Our religion is a living brotherhood of peace and goodwill.

"I am glad to state that responsible Englishmen attest the value of an Anglo-Islamic rapprochement. Many thinking men state that after their own nation no other stands higher in their estimation than Muslims. There lies the hope of world peace. The time has come to show what a potent force an Anglo-Islamic alliance can be for world tranquillity."

GOVT. HOUSE NEWS.

H. E. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes accompanied by Sir Ernest Hotson, Mr. R. M. Maxwell Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain J. H. Gawley-Way and Captain C. R. Battiscombe Aides-de-Camp arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind from Bombay on Friday.

Field, Factory & Workshop.

—:o:—

Textile Workers—Scandalous Plight—General Grievances—Fundamental Questions—Lack of Dispute Settlement Machinery—Standard Mills—A Case For Inquiry—Unemployment Insurance—Woollen Khadi—Kashmir Industry—Why Labour Failed—Nagpur Workers' Society.

FLIGHT OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

"Standard Mill Affairs Demand Inquiry"

(From A Correspondent)

The Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh is a new addition to the Trade Unions in this city and it has been working in a quiet and unobstrusive manner for four months. The organisers of the Sangh are staunch Congressmen who played important roles in last year's civil disobedience campaign with which they were associated from the very inception. Inquiries made at Sangh Offices show that the Sangh has already become a marked organisation at least in the eyes of one mill, the Standard Mill, about the affairs of which a lengthy statement has been made to the Millowners' Association as a result of the failure to get redress of grievances at the hands of the mill management. The following is an exhaustive summary of that statement:

PLAN OF WORK.

While the Sangh is primarily concerned with the economic condition of the workers and their betterment, it has in view always the interest of the industry also. The Sangh believes that a strong, organised and contented labour is the greatest bulwark of the stability of the industry as it will contribute to greater efficiency and less waste which is inherent in disorganised and discontented state of labour. Its plan of action is essentially settlement of disputes through conciliation, negotiation, arbitration and such other machinery as may be devised and found suitable. It is an essential part of the Sangh's constitution that the general strike shall be declared by the Sangh unless a three-fourth's majority of the local number of the members of the Sangh vote in a poll taken for the purpose." Under this clause obviously the question of strike cannot arise until every other course for a peaceful settlement is gone through.

LACK OF CONCILIATION MACHINERY.

But it is regrettable that in Bombay no such machinery has yet been evolved through whose instrumentality Trade Unions could seek to settle disputes whose number is not small and whose nature at times is not only most disgusting but also very cruel. The absence of such machinery has resulted, as everybody who has watched the development of Textile Industry particularly during the past few years knows, in strikes and lockouts which have spelt disaster both to Labour and to the Industry. To avert such disaster should be the endeavour of both sides, namely, the organisations of Labour as well as that of the employers. We hope that after the costly experiences of the past few years, the evolution of a machinery as suggested will not be difficult and that it will be welcomed by the owners as well as the workers in their own interest and to their advantage.

GENERAL COMPLAINTS.

Generally speaking complaints of victimisation for Union activities summary dismissals and discharge of workmen on very meagre and flimsy grounds avoidable and heavy fines, compulsory and forced leave, jobbery and bribery, unnecessary harassments, etc. are common. At the top of this comes wage cuts and rationalisation resulting in increasing unemployment and unfavourable conditions of work for the workmen. If we look into the history of the past troubles in the Textile Industry and the sporadic strikes that occur even to-day we can trace the source of such troubles and strikes to some or all of these causes. There is no use of denying the fact that the workers in the industry are suffering under acute discontent and for which the blame should to a predominent measure lie with the managements. It may be stated here in passing that the lack of contact of the Managing Agents with the workers employed in their Mills on the one hand and the loose control over the immediate officers managing the Mills on the other together the suspicion with which both look upon the organisations of the workers have in no small measure contributed to the present parlous state.

FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS

We consider it essential that for a return of confidence and stability there should be increasing co-ordination between the managements and the Trade Unions in regard to the internal reform or rationalisation, retrenchment or other economics, closing down of departments or fixing rates for new sorts, or in questions like the alleviation of unemployment distress etc. etc. These are fundamental questions facing the industry. A reference to these in this statement may be considered irrelevant, but we hasten to assure you that if we have referred to them here it is only with a view to invite your attention to some basic defects which react to the disadvantage of all concerned.

WAGE CUTS.

Referring to the affairs in the Standard Mill the statement says:—

Various cases of summary dismissal for the flimsiest charges and wrongful dismissals have been brought to our notice. It was, we think, about the month of November last year that a strike took place in that mill. The complaint was wage cut and the management flatly denied any such cut in wages. Through the intervention of the then officer-in-charge of Labour of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the representatives of the workers and the management were brought together for arbitration.

MANAGEMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Coming to the complaints the statement proceeds:—

The representatives of the Sangh have had numerous interviews with the Manager of the mill as well as its Managing Agents in regard to every case that has been brought to our notice. We tried to negotiate to the utmost extent with a view to better mutual understanding and just dealing with the complaints. We offered our co-operation. In fact we did everything that could lead to a peaceful and just treatment of the complaints. But we are extremely sorry to state the management has not behaved with us in a responsive manner. Obviously management does not desire conciliation through negotiations and mutual understanding and trust. Such a state of things is deplorable and should not be tolerated. Yet we do not desire to precipitate a crisis. If it is possible we want to avert it.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

For the present we take only the case of alleged bribery brought to our notice. Talking about bribery, we may state that it is no new complaint. Every one who passes by knows that it exists in a large measure in the textile industry in this city. Instances have not been rare where a headjobber takes illegal gratification from workmen who have to live in constant fear of insecurity of service. As far as the Standard Mill is concerned the Sangh received complaints of bribery against two head jobbers of the Standard Mills and the Sangh received complaints of bribery against two Head Jobbers of the Standard Mills. The Sangh representatives approached the Manager and represented the matter to him. He, it is alleged refused to take any notice. On the contrary he told one of the Sangh's representatives that he had full confidence in the two head-jobbers whom he called "my own men." According to him they were incapable of taking bribes and the complaints of the workers were all false.

ONE MAN DISMISSED.

The Sangh, therefore, approached the Managing Agents of the Mill, Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and Sons. Mr. Navinchanda of this Firm heard the representative and received the complaints. He promised to look into the matter himself. Later on information was received was that one of the two head jobbers was dismissed as a result of Mr. Navinchandra's investigations.

WANTED SPECIFIC CASES.

Mr. Navinchandra, however, did not take any action against the other head-jobber. He is stated to have said that he could not do anything in this man's case in the absence of specific complaints. He, therefore, expressed the wish that the Sangh should provide him with some specific cases so that he might make his inquiries with facility. It was pointed out to him at the time that the Sangh would rather that he made his inquiries in the same manner as he did in the case of the other head-jobber as the Sangh feared that its specific complaint might result in victimisation of the complainant workmen. But it was insisted that we should provide specific complaints and says the statement, "We did it in good faith and on the assurance that there was no occasion to fear victimisation and that the information will not be improperly used."

PAINFUL SURPRISE.

But to our painful surprise the letter in question which was sent at the express desire of Mr. Navinchandra of the Managing Agents, Firm to facilitate his inquiries, was allowed to be passed on to the head-jobber against whom the complaints were made. With that letter in his hands he has filed a suit for defamation against the Sangh's clerk and the workmen mentioned in the letter. Two of the latter were also discharged from service pending the legal processes. Repeated attempts were made to settle the affairs with the help of the Management without any result.

WHAT WHITLEY REPORT SAYS.

Here we may state that it is not very easy to prove bribery in the Mills for obvious reasons. That the practice generally exists cannot be denied either. Even the Whitley Commission has certified to it. In its exhaustive report the Commission says:—

"The temptations of the jobbers' position are manifold and it would be surprising if these men failed to take advantage of their opportunities. ..... We were satisfied that it is a fairly general practice for the jobber to profit financially by the exercise of his power ..... It is usual for a fee to be exacted as the price of engagement, or of re: employment after a period of asence. The jobber himself has at times to subsidise the head jobber; and it is said that even members of the supervising staff, sometimes receive a share of the bribe." ..... continuing the report says: "It is actual extortion in many cases."

The Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh has,—because of its advocacy of the cause of the workers it seems roused the ire of the management of the Standard Mills.

"WE WANT JUSTICE."

The statement concludes:—

Reports have reached us that the Manager of the Mills and his henchmen are out to put down the Sangh. Workers who seek our help and who come to the Sangh Offices are warned against doing so. If any worker dared to come to us he at once incurs the displeasure of the Manager. He becomes a marked man and he has to work in constant fear of victimisation." We believe that there is a strong *prima facie* case for urgent inquiry into the whole management affairs inside the Mills. Our demand is only for justice, and we want nothing else.

TEXTILE LABOUR IN INDIA

Move For Federation Of Unions

The following has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. R. S. Ruikar, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and S. B. Mhadeshwar, Secretary of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union:—

The need for a Central Labour organisation which will co-ordinate the activities of all the Textile Labour Unions in the country has long been felt. Suggestions have been made from time to time to start such a central organisation; but owing to the disrrupted and disorganised state of the Trade Union Movement this idea has not materialised. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union made a welcome move in this direction a few months back. The scheme does not seem to have materialised to any appreciable extent. The time has now come when another serious attempt should be made in this direction.

The recent industrial unrest and discontent which has been fast growing amongst the Textile workers all over India also makes it imperative that such a Central organisation should be started as early as possible. The number of strikes, in the Textile Mills, in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Pulgaon, Sholapur, Baroda and the threatened strike in the Model Mills in Nagpur are a sufficient indication that all is not well with the Textile Workers in India. The threatened wage cut, in the already starvation wages of the textile workers at many centres also makes the necessity of such an organisation still more urgent. With such a Central Organisation, collective bargaining with the Employers' Organisation in India will be possible and the present localised, disconnected and disorganised attempts of textile workers at various centres will find a more effective channel for redress of grievances and the textile workers all over India will be more favourably situated to improve their economic conditions and successfully to resist any reduction in their wages.

We are circularising this proposal to all the Textile Labour Unions in the country. If this proposal finds favour with the majority of the Unions in the country,—and we have every hope that it will receive such support from all Unions concerned,—we intend to hold a meeting of all the representatives of the Textile Labour Unions at some central place like Bombay or Nagpur to adopt the rules and regulations of such an organisation.

All communications in this connection should be addressed to Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, New Shukravari, Nagpur City.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Twenty countries now have adopted systems of unemployment insurance covering more than 40 million wage earners. These systems may be grouped into two classes—compulsory plans and subsidized trade union and mutual benefit funds. The following table indicates the number of workers insured in the various countries and the years in which the systems were inaugurated.

COMPULSORY SYSTEMS.	
Australia Queensland (1922)	137,000
Austria (1920)	1,300,000
Bulgaria (1926)	287,000
Germany (1927)	18,200,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1911)	12,094,000
Irish Free State (1920)	284,000
Italy (1919)	2,600,000
Luxemburg (1921)	Nil.
Mexico (1929)	Nil.
Poland (1924)	1,933,000
Switzerland (7 Cantons)	113,000
U.S.S.R. (Soviet Russia) (1922)	10,000,000
Total insured	46,048,000
SUBSIDIZED SYSTEMS.	
Belgium (1920)	838,000
Czechoslovakia (1921)	1,300,000
Denmark (1921)	277,000
Finland (1917)	
France (1905)	165,000
Netherlands (1916)	391,000
Norway	36,000
Spain (1919)	
Switzerland (Cantons having systems of voluntary insurance)	117,000
Total insured	2,984,000

The total number covered by unemployment insurance under both the subsidized and compulsory systems in these countries thus approaches 50,000,000 wage earners.—"World To-morrow."

Jamnadas Mehta Exposes Railway Extravagance

Boycott of the Railway Court of Inquiry and the organisation of a general strike on the Railways were urged, if the fresh retrenchment proposals were put into effect, at a meeting of Railway workers to protest against the proposed further retrenchment of 10,000 more men.

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

This meeting protests against the Railway Board in deciding to retrench 10,000 more Railway workers and also protest against the cut in wages at a time when the Court of Inquiry is inquiring into the retrenchment of 35,000 men already discharged under the plea of economy, and requests the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to boycott the Court of Inquiry forthwith if the Railway Board did not cancel immediately the proposed retrenchment; and to devise effective measures and ways for the reinstatement of the 35,000 retrenched hands and the 5,000 G. I. P. Railway strikers."

Mr. Mehta said that the statement that earnings were less than the expenditure was false. The Railways were making good profits as was seen in their dividend return. The M. and S. M. Railway paid 11 per cent. dividend, the S. I. R. 9 per cent. and the Bengal North Western 18 per cent. The plea of losses did not hold good.

Continuing, Sjt. Mehta said that the higher paid staff of 7,500 officers were paid about Rs. 75,000,000 a month and a moderate cut in their salaries would give a savings of 2 to 3 crores a year while the poor workers were being retrenched the officers were enjoying at their expense.

The proposed retrenchment affects 4,539 of the line staff and 5,532 of the workshop men. In their circular letter to the Federation, the Railway had written that "owing to the continued falling in the earnings, further discharges of staff are unfortunately unavoidable?" The estimates "surplus staff at the end of October" would be, 10,000 of whose 5,500 are workshop men and 4,500 other staff."

The surplus men that were to be retrenched in each Railway was given as follows:

	Line Staff	Workshops.
E. I. R.	350	575
N. W. R.	602	636
E. B. R.	622	250
G. I. P.	663	915
Burma Ry.	150	205
B. B. & C. I.	470	885
M. & S. M.	1142	1005
S. I. R.	.....	345
A. B. R.	.....	730
Total	40	
	4339	5537

Total 10,071.

It was stated that the "real surplus" in the N. W. R. was 1,745 but 1,109 would be "provided for."

KASHMIR WOOLLEN KHADI

Possibilities Of Great Development

(BY—H. M. KOTAK.)

The A.I.S.A. (Kashmir Branch) is 3 years old, and has now entered on its fourth year. Below are recorded the figures up to March 1931:—

	July 1928 to Jany. 1929 Rs.	Feb. 1929 to March 1930 Rs.	April 1930 to May 1931 Rs.
Average Capital Rs.	30000	50000	100000
Production	64893	187099	237267
Sale	55811	145427	287804
Labourers' Wages	46129	131127	205803
Employees' Salaries	923	4275	6801
Total Profits	2406	17482	222 7
Interest	....	1973	5670
Expenditure	2314	15905	16354
Net Profits	290		192

The wages are not paid direct to the Labourers, but they represent an item being direct and indirect earnings of workmen in Kashmir.

Calculating interest at 6 per cent. the amount grew large. To make up the deficit we had to give up Rs. 290 the net profit of the preceding year.

DEPOT SALES.

Srinagar is our headquarters, whereas Pampur, Hastikhud, and Bijbehara are the main branches. These four places have within their ambit 30 to 35 villages which despatch their production to the headquarters. In Srinagar proper there is a sales depot. This deport has seen two seasons and has to its credit sales worth Rs. 18512 and 31484 respectively. It has to face several local obstacles. All the same it progresses favourably and is working without any loss.

NO DIRECT TOUCH.

We are not in direct touch with the women spinners, but we have our special arrangements and contracts with traders and merchants for yarn in districts and areas where the sheep shed superior quality of wool. We have also similar arrangements with reliable weavers to whom we advance the requisite amount of money and who get for themselves the best available woollen yarn.

HOME OF THE WHEEL.

Kashmir may well be called the home of the Spinning Wheel. In Kashmir you find a wheel in every house. Two kinds of wool are spun in Kashmir—one from the sheep of Kashmir itself, and the other called Pashmina shorn off the bodies of Tibetan goats. Ordinary wool is spun and woven mainly in the villages, whereas Pashmina is treated in Srinagar proper. Ordinary woollen yarn (as compared with cotton yarn) averages up to 15 counts the finest being 40 and thickest 6. Pashmina threads are ordinarily of 2[illegible] counts though it is capable of reaching from 10 to 150 cts. Spinning has greatly developed in Kashmir and is at present a living art. If there are proper facilities whereby work can be supplied to and exacted from the Kashmir sisters, I can confidently assert that Kashmir has late capacity to furnish woollen goods to the whole of the country.

FARMERS' RESPONSE.

The major portion of rural population consists of farmers and those dependent on field labour for their livelihood. These farmers have their own flocks of sheep though there are regular professional shepherds who own and rear sheep in big lots. Practically every farmer has his own loom and is a regular weaver. Almost every family produces its own cloth and sells off the surplus quantity if any. The village weaver has a special knack for weaving which, for lack of proper encouragement, his latent and uncultivated. In the beginning we had to instruct some of these weavers in the matter of sound production, admixing of colours and variety of designs in embroidery, and they easily picked it all up as if by instinct and inherent aptitude. Through these few the knowledge spread among others and in a short time, competent professional weavers approached us in large numbers, most of whom we had to send off disappointed for lack of our capacity to employ them all.

NO FICTION.

The art of spinning and weaving being mostly a living one here, it is full of possibilities of development on artistic lines. That a fabric of from 67 to 72 inches of width should pass through a finger ring we believed as a matteer of ancient fiction, but to-day old women spinners and weavers through their patient labour at the wheel and the loom have made it a fact and a reality.

ART ON CLOTH.

On the artistic side of clothmaking and embroidery, Rafu, Vat and Malida play an important role. For embroidery Kashmir is well-known from times immemorial. To what acme of development this craft had attained in Kashmir in former times is today evidenced by the superb embroidery to be witnessed on fabrics of those times. It is indeed difficult to trace the exact date of deterioration that has overtaken this ancient craft of Kashmir. Any way the art does exist even to-day though shorn of its ancient grandeur. Rafu and Vat are such processes as easily restore to its pristine state of fabric which has accidentally received burns, or been torn or moth or mouse eaten. Malida is the process which gives a further ease of life to worn out woolen material by rendering it tough and strong. Kashmir wool has a natural gift of toughness about it, which facilitates the operation of several processes thereon, which bestow upon the fabric genuine lasting qualities.

The following are the main fabrics that are manufactured under the direct supervision of the A.I.S.A. (Kashmir Branch), Srinagar:—

1. Pashmina Shawls with woven and embroidered design,
2. Alwan, Tafta, Tush and other ordinary qualities of fabrics,
3. Pashmina Shirting and Coating,
4. Pashmina Kambals and Charkhana Rugs,
5. Woollen Pattoo,
6. Tweed,
7. Woollen Kambals and Charkhana Rugs,
8. Malida cloths, etc.

WANTED CAPITAL.

Most of the above named fabrics have come into being after the opening of the A.I.S.A. branch, whereas in others necessary reform and development have been effected. The greater the reform and the development that take place in the woollen fabrics from day to day, the more they tickle the popular fancy, and to-day we have reached a stage of such financial deadlock that unless some fresh capital is forthcoming, it is bound to clog the wheel of our progress considerably. The figures we have quoted above sufficiently indicate that our operations have expended in proportion as our finances have improved, and the accumulated experience of the past three years warrant the belief that through a fresh minimum capital of five lakhs, production and sale worth rupees ten lakhs can easily be secured. And if this consummation be reached, idle hours of the Kashmir farmer can be directed to productive channels, and the annual flood into Kashmir foreign woollen goods can effectively be checked.

WORKERS' SOCIETY FOR NAGPUR.

New Organisation To Educate Masses

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

"Except in the Chattisgarh division, which reaped a bumper rice crop, the conditions of the year were not favourable to the agricultural classes," states a Government resolution on the C. P. Land Revenue Administration for the year ending 30th September, 1930.

The occupied area of the province increased from 23,740,609 to 23,818,497 acres or by 3 per cent. but the net occupied area decreased by 151,444 acres. The double cropped area also decreased by 90,169 acres.

RENTAL DEMAND.

For the province as a whole the total rental demand on current account rose from Rs. 1,69,11,395 to Rs. 1,71,01,437. A substantial advance was made in the work of consolidation during the year. Four bills for amending the C. P. Land Revenue Act were passed into law during the year. The net demand for recovery of land revenue was Rs. 1,07,74,077. This was collected in full except for a balance of Rs. 2,12,185, the bulk of which belonged to the Jubbulpore division, where owing to failure of the rabi crops some was suspended while some was remitted.

FALL IN PRICES.

With the measures of relief the agriculturists in the Jubbulpore division and Narsinghpur district where the crops had failed, were able to carry on till the next harvest. Elsewhere agriculturists would have been well off if it had not been for the fall in prices. Food was however sufficient and cheap and the condition of labourers was generally satisfactory, as they found ample labour and wages fell less quickly than the cost of living.

WORKERS' SOCIETY.

It is proposed to start a Workers' Society, whose object will be to remove the poverty of the Indian masses, take up the work of village reorganisation and of the improvement of the economic condition of the Indian peasants, support all peaceful and legitimate efforts made in the cause of Indian freedom, carry the message of Indian freedom to the masses and educate them about their political rights and privileges, so as to enable them to take a proper part as citizens of a Free India. Above all the Society believes that this work or reconstruction can be achieved in India by peaceful means.

IMMEDIATE WORK.

The immediate work which the Society intends to take up is the organisation of Study Circles in various schools and colleges, etc. and research work in connection with labour problems. An appeal has been issued to the public to help the Society with men and money.

A Village Uplift Committee has been formed at Mandla under the auspices of the District Scouts Association, which has selected a number of villages for the operations.

WHY LABOUR FAILED

Doing Capitalism's Dirty Work

The "New Republic" writes editorially:

The fundamental fact is that the British Labour party, like strong Socialist parties in Germany and elsewhere, long ago set out upon a course of attempting to adapt capitalism to the welfare of the workers without essentially changing the nature of its operations. Heavy taxation of the rich contributions out of taxes to support the unemployed, a policy of maintaining wages and salaries, large public subsidies for housing and like, are not really radical measures at all, they are governmental welfare work, in large part originated and supported by liberals whose interest is not to abolish but to preserve capitalism. Thoroughly justifiable in their social effect, they are nevertheless trimmings on the capitalist regime to make it workable enough in the eyes of those who suffer from its inequalities and inefficiencies so that discontent will not be meaningful. 9nd, economically, they are dependent on the existence of a surplus. A nation temporarily successful in the competitive battle, like a rich corporation, can well afford them. But when existing economic institutions no longer produce a surplus, when unemployment is severe and long continued, they are, under a capitalist order, luxuries which must be pared. A capitalist nation can go on with starvation and misery of the propertyless so long as the propertyless do not revolt, but it cannot go on without the chance to profit, without the accumulation of investment capital, without the existence of costs low enough to stimulate sales in a competitive market.

These hard facts the bankers have just finished driving to the attention of Germany, and now they are teaching England her lesson. If capitalism is to be enabled to start working again in the old ways, it can do so only by the sacrifice of the victims of depression and of the general standard of living. The United States is already beginning to swallow the bitter pill, in spite of our efforts to extend our own inefficient type of dole, and in spite of the official ban against wage reduction.

OFFICE WITHOUT POWER.

The mistake of British labour lay in taking office without the power to make real changes in the

(Continued on page 10)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 Noon: Sponsored programme by Hansettic Trading Co.; 5 p.m. Gramophone Records; 5-20 p.m.: An Orchestral Concert by the V.U.B. Orchestra directed by Prof. B.R. Deodhar.

WEDNESDAY: Oct. 28.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-1/2 p.m.
Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Annual Meeting, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY: Oct. 29.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., Extraordinary Meeting, Gymkhana Club, 7 p.m.

"A" WARD D.C.C.:—A general meeting of the members of the 'A' Ward Distt. Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (1st November) at 9 a.m. mainly to pass the Constitution drafted by the Committee.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Wednesday (28th inst), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute. Mr. K.E. Punegar will give an exposition of the Gathas, and Dr. Jal C. Pavri will deliver a lecture on "The Renaissance of Pahlavi Studies in the West."

"G" WARD DISTT. C.C. ELECTION:—The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write: The By-election for the one seat rendered vacant to the B.P.C.C. from the "G" (Dadar) Ward Distt. Congress Committee will take place on the 15th November, in the Ward Committee's office between 8 and 11 in the morning and 3 and 6 in the evening. The membership roll will be closed at 10 a.m. on the 30th October and intending candidates should send their nominations to the Secretary, "G" Ward Distt. Congress Committee before 6 p.m. on or before the 10th November.

PROTEST AGAINST TODDY SHOP:—Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Distt. Congress Committee a public meeting to protest at the opening of a new toddy shop will be held on Wednesday (28th inst.) at 9 p.m. at Zaoba's Wadi, Thakordwar. Mr. S.K. Patil will preside. Messrs. Babreker, L. B. Niphadker, Manilal, Seth, Yaswant Parulekar and Ganpati Shanker D. Desai will speak.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.
Time: 3 P.M. to 9 P.M.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
"THE PEACE-MAKER"—A stunt Picture by Mehta-Luhar Production will be screened at 7 P.M. in which Master Navin Chandra, Miss Lobo etc. play a prominent part.
There has been a tremendous rush of visitors—see that you are early.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London on 15th inst. arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 25th idem and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 30th inst.

OUR FLAG DECORATIONS FOR DIVALI.

An appeal has been made by the Desh Sevika Sangh to the public not to buy any mill-made cloth flags during the auspicious days of Divali. The Desh Sevikas will be going round selling Khadi Flags in a day or two. They will be selling flags of all sizes including Torans.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House

B. B. C. C. MEETING.

The adjourned meeting (September) of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 31st October at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 31st October immediately after the adjourned meeting (September) of the B.P.C.C. is over, at the Congress House.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on 22nd inst. is given below:—

	(In thousands of Rupees.
Notes in circulation	1,59,53,09
Reserve:—	
Coin and bullion in India:—	
Silver coin	1,24,59,15
Gold bullion	4,29,55
Silver bullion	6,76,24
Securities (purchase price) in India	23,88,15

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Four Candidates In The Field

Dr. Ambedkar, it is understood, is one of the candidates for the post of Sheriff of Bombay which falls vacant in the first week of December for the next twelve months. Besides, Dr. Ambedkar, there are also other three candidates. One of the three is understood to be Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt. The other candidate, it is understood are Rao Bahadur S.K. Bole and Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.

SWADESHI MARKET.

Tuesday's programme is as under:—
10 a.m. to 11 a.m.: Radio Records.
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.: Radio Records.
6 p.m. to 8 p.m.: Singing by Master Mafatlal.
8 p.m. to 10 p.m.: "Lokl Katha" by Thakur Bhagwanjibhai Ram Bharose.

YOUTH MOVEMENT IN KERALA

Work Handicapped For Want Of Funds

The Youth Movement in Kerala was the subject of an interesting speech delivered by Mr. Kunhikannan Nambiar, the General Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Youth League, at Parel on Saturday evening. Mr. Nambiar at the outset pointed out that the Kerala Youth League was a body that was actively co-operating with the K. P. C. C. in all its activities. He gave a graphic account of the part played by the Kerala Youths during the last movement and said that they would not be found wanting if and when the Congress was forced to launch the campaign again.

Mr. Nambiar explained at some length the purpose of his present visit to Bombay. He said that the youths of Kerala were very much handicapped due to lack of funds and he fervently appealed not only to fellow-Keralites who were resident in Bombay but to all those who were interested in the Youth Movement of the country to render whatever help they could to enable them to make their organization as strong and thorough as possible.

They already felt the need for a central place from where they could direct their activities and it was therefore that they were erecting the Shakti Mandir at a place not very far away from Calicut. The Mandir was in the process of completion but he was afraid that they could not continue the work if no financial help was forthcoming without delay. Mr. Nambiar hoped that his appeal would be liberally responded to by the Bombay public in general and Bombay Keralites in particular.

Mr. C. R. Subramaniam who followed Mr. Nambiar strongly supported Mr. Nambiar's appeal and felt sure that the Bombay Keralites would contribute whatever they could towards the funds which Mr. Nambiar was collecting.

The meeting then terminated.

KERALA "SAKTI MANDIRAM."

The objects of the Kerala "Sakti Mandiram" for which Mr E. C. Kunhi Kannan Nambiar is collecting funds in Bombay are:

1. To inculcate a sense of discipline and service in the younger generation.
2. To organise a Volunteer Corps for national service.
3. To train up village workers.

Special emphasis will be laid on the revival of the "KALARI" which played an important part in Kerala's National Life in the old days.

B.P.C.C. & WORKERS.

G.K.U. (Patel Bldgs) Attitude

Mr. S. V. Deshpande Secretary G. K. U. (Patel Bldgs.) writes:—

A report has been published in Monday's 'Chronicle', suggesting that the Girni Kamgar Union which has its headquarters at Patel Bldgs, Parel, was represented at the meeting of the B. P. C. C. Labour Sub-Committee on Sunday. The report is incorrect. No representative of this Union attended this meeting, which was obviously called to settle a family quarrel between some National Congress leaders and Messrs. Kandalkar and Co. The quarrel is now ended and Mr. Kandalkar who had led the Peermahomed Mill strikers to the Congress House for help, will now, after a short-lived anti Congress gesture, present 'their' case to the inquiry committee composed of National Congress leaders reinforced by Mr Bakhale. The attitude of the Red Flag G. K. U. (Patel Bldgs.) towards the National Congress and its agents in the trade union movement is well-known, and the incorrect report must naturally have surprised many.

Battle Royal Over Retrenchment Proposals

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND DR. VIEGAS MEASURE SWORDS

DOCTOR'S RESOLUTION REFERRED BACK TO STANDING COMMITTEE

Once again there was battle royal fought on the floor of the Municipal Corporation on the question of the immediate retrenchment in the salaries of the municipal staff drawing more than Rs. 200 per month. The question was partly discussed at the previous meeting and then the discussion was adjourned. Several members took part in the discussion which was very lively. Nationalist members, as a rule, supported the resolution while many of the Progressivists either opposed it or resorted to dilatory methods.

The Municipal Commissioner put in a lengthy defence of the steps taken by the Executive to give effect to the resolution of the Corporation. He contended that the responsibility of the delay of which he was accused was more on the shoulders of the supporters of the resolution than on his shoulders.

ATTEMPTS TO SHOUT DOWN DR. VIEGAS.

When Dr. Viegas, the mover of the resolution, rose to reply efforts were made by the oppositionists to hiss him and interrupt him. Despite these tactics, Dr. Viegas replied to all points raised by the Commissioner and tried to shift the blame on to the Municipal Executive.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Following resolution moved by Dr. Vithaldas Kanji was passed by the Corporation at its meeting on Monday afternoon.

"That a Committee be appointed to consider the question of establishing a Commercial Museum on the basis of a similar Museum organised by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and submit a report to the Corporation regarding the possibility or otherwise of the scheme, its details, probable capital and recurring expenditure and ways and means of meeting the same."

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji moved the following resolution:

That the Commissioner be requested to report, at an early date, on the retrenchment he has been able to effect on the different items of recurring expenditure in the first quarter of the current year and the estimate of the retrenchment which is likely to be effected during the remaining portion of the year."

The Commissioner seemed to be a little put out by the discussion on the resolution. He characterized as "nonsensical" the allegation of extravagance made against the Municipal Executive. The actual retrenchment effected, he said, would be revealed when the budget would be out. He was doing everything he could so that substantial retrenchment should be carried out.

The proposition was carried.

HOLIDAY ON ELECTION DAY

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved:

That Government be requested to declare under the Negotiable Instruments Act, the polling day for the next general Municipal Election which will take place in or about January 1932 as a public holiday for the City of Bombay, and that a similar request be made to the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay to close all the Courts in Bombay under its jurisdiction."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai pointed out that the Municipal voters who were servants in various offices found it extremely inconvenient to come to the polling booths and exercise their right of voting.

Dr. Vora, supporting the proposition, pointed out that if the polling day was declared a holiday it would reduce the election expenditure and also facilitate work at the booths.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin made a request to Mr. Mody to give effect to the resolution by keeping the mills closed on that day whether there was public holiday or not.

The Commissioner pointed out a difficulty in the wording of the resolution. The matter was referred to Government once before and their reply was that it did not come within the purview of the Negotiable Instrument Act since under that Act holiday could not be declared for the City of Bombay alone. It was no use referring the same matter back again.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved an amendment to get the resolution out of technical difficulty. He moved for the deletion of the words "Under Negotiable Instruments Act."

The amendment was carried.

DR. VIEGAS RESOLUTION FOR DISCUSSION.

The Corporation then went into the adjourned special meeting called by requisition to consider the question of retrenchment in the salaries of Municipal Officers.

Resuming the discussion, Dr. G. V. Desaimukh supported the resolution. He was strongly opposed to reducing the salaries of the subordinate staff who had served the Corporation very faithfully.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner, Mr. Kirpalani, said that they were all agreed about the substance of the proposition before them, viz: that in making any retrenchment that might be necessary, the low-paid staff should be spared as far as possible. The only difference arose about the details and procedure. The procedure uniformly followed by the Corporation was that in all matters of importance they refrained from committing themselves to any opinion until the matter had been fully gone into by some responsible Committee and their report was before them. He thought that if there was one matter above all others in which it was necessary to follow this procedure, it was this. After all they were not retrenching for the mere fun of it. The object of all retrenchment was to cut down excessive expenditure and bring it within the limits of revenue. If so, it was necessary that they should wait to see the financial position of the Corporation as shown in the next year's Budget, before they proceeded to adopt any measure of retrenchment. The Budget alone could show to what extent it was necessary to retrench. If so, it would be going about the wrong way to lay down in advance at what point the axe should fall. He hoped that it would be possible when the time came, to save the low-paid employees as far as possible. But he would like to bring to the notice of the Corporation the opinion of the persons most concerned viz: the employees themselves.

In a representation made by the Municipal Officials' Association to the Standing Committee, the Hon. Secretary of the Association stated that "the Association was not opposed to economy proposals which may be deemed expedient in the interests of Municipal administration" and that "the subordinate staff will not be slack in bearing their legitimate share of retrenchment compatible with their capacity to bear along, with the whole service to tide over the temporary crisis."

HITS AT DR. VIEGAS.

Proceeding the Commissioner said, that he had not intended to say more on that occasion: but in view of the publicity which had been given to some of the criticisms uttered on the previous occasion and the entirely wrong impression created thereby, it was necessary for him to refute some of the statements and correct the wrong impression created. Dr. Viegas, the mover of the proposition, was never so happy as when slinging mud at the executive, and indulging in incorrect statements. He had accused the Commissioner of delaying tactics in regard to this matter; but the facts were as follows. The orginal resolution of the Corporation was passed on 20th November, 1930; and on 2nd December, 1930. i.e., within less than a fortnight Mr. Dalal made his report. The Sub-Committee of the standing Committee accepted that report; but the Standing Committee referred the matter to the Commissioner for reconsideration. The Commissioner's further report was submitted on 18th February, 1931. Whether they agreed with that report or not, nothing further remained to be done by the Commissioner. Dr. Viegas was fully aware of these facts, as the Commissioner's report and Standing Committee proceedings were circulated to all the members. Still he persisted time after time in bringing forward notices of motion asking the 'Commissioner' and the Standing Committee to expedite their report. The Commissioner said it was most unfair of Dr. Viegas in these circumstances to create the impression that the Commissioner was delaying his report.

Coming to the charge that retrenchments were being delayed through selfish motives, the Commissioner repudiated the statement which, he said, was wholly without foundation. Retrenchments in Establishments to the extent of Rs. 11-1/2 lakhs were made in accordance with Sir Vishveswarayya's report; and the policy has since been continued. Further retrenchments to the tune of Rs 5-1/2 lakhs in establishments alone were made by 1930 and by the time the next year's Budget was submitted, the Corporation would find that further retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 1,78,000 had been made.

After the Commissioner's speech Prof. Rao moved an amendment that the matter should be referred back to the Standing Committee for early report.

NOT PREPARED TO FACE IT.

Mr. M.N. Talpade described the amendment as a handy instrument for postponing the issue because they did not want to face it. He maintained that in spite of the assurances given by the Commissioner from time to time the extravagance of the Executive had not in the least decreased.

DISMISS THE COMMISSIONER.

At this stage closure was applied to the debate and Dr. Viegas rose to reply. He was insistently interrupted by the hostile opposition. He, however, continued his speech till he was asked by the Mayor to finish as he had exceeded the time-limit. Dr. Viegas pointed out that the resolution regarding the retrenchment was passed by the Corporation so back as on the 20th November 1930 and yet it was not given effect to even now although a full year had passed by. The Commissioner ought to be fined or dismissed for this delay if he was responsible for it. The Standing Committee ought to be censured if it had shelved the issue after a definite direction from the Corporation.

The amendment of Prof. Rao referring the matter back to the Standing Committee was then put to vote. It was declared carried on the show of hands. It was then taken to a division where also it was carried by 40 to 25 votes. It was subsequently carried as a substantive proposition.

BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

No Exploitation in Swadeshi

The General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee writes:—

About six months ago our office received a communication from a gentleman living near Lonavla complaining that a certain Life Insurance Company with its headquarters in Calcutta were not paying him the sum due to him although his policy had matured nearly a year ago. The Company concerned was the Bengal Mercantile Life Insurance Co. Ltd. Managing Agents Messrs Sen Mukherjee and Co. of 24 Strand Road Calcutta. We enquired into the matter and read through a voluminous correspondence which had passed between the gentleman who had complained and the Company. It appeared a claim had matured early in 1930 and ever since then insuccessful attempts had been made to recover the money.

At first the Company put a number of obstacles in the way of payment and required all manner of proof. When proof was given the Company put off payment by saying that their directors were not going to meet for some time. Later time was taken repeatedly on the plea of holidays and the like. We were surprised and pained to find any Indian office behaving in this manner. I wrote to the Company asking for an explanation. No answer came. I waited some months and then enquired if the money had been paid. I found that it had not been paid and a request for more time had been made.

Early in September I wrote to the Company again and this time I was favoured with a reply to the effect that they hoped to pay up soon. I wrote to them immediately that their methods of business had created serious doubts about their 'bona fides' and unless they gave a sufficient explanation I would have to issue a statement to the Press on the subject. To that I have had no answer and I learn that they have not paid the money yet.

The sum involved is a small one, but the Congress cannot tolerate the exploitation of the people in this way by Insurance or other companies. In particular we are concerned with the efficient and honest management of Swadeshi concerns as otherwise the whole Swadeshi movement is bound to suffer.

The present case which we have investigated appears to be a glaring instance of inefficiency as well as want of 'bona fides' and I am, therefore, giving publicity to it so that the public may be put on their guard.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF GUJRAT VYAYAM MANDAL.

The Taroon Seva Sadan will stage "Graduate", written by Mr. Soondar Shyam, at Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi at 9 p.m. today (Tuesday) for the benefit of Gujerat Vyayam Mandal which gives free physical training to boys and girls. Mr. Haridas Madhavdas Amarshi, Vice-President of East Indian Cotton Association will preside.

ALLEGED FRAUD AGAINST BANK

Approver Continues His Evidence

Dattatraya Annappa Bijoor, the approver in the Bank fraud case continued his evidence when the case came up for further hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Mahashkar, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

In this case five clerks formerly employed in different Bombay banks are charged with conspiracy cheat and cheating the Bank of India to the tune of Rs. 15,740 in respect of five forged cheques. The conspiracy is alleged to have been hatched in October last.

The names of the accused are: (1) Barde, (2) Thaggarey, (3) Khadot, (4) Raut and (5) Dhurl.

The approver was further examined for the prosecution by Mr. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor. Witness produced one of the five forged cheques said to have been presented for payment to the Bank of India by some of the accused. He stated that Barde (the first accused) forged the signature of "Mafekhal Seth" constituent of the Bank, while the actual amount on the cheque was filled in by Raut (fourth accused). He also put in an application he made to the Central Bank of India for opening a Savings Bank Account in the name of "V. R. Shitut" which helped the accused to clear the amounts of certain forged cheques. The signature in the application as well as on the specimen signature form lodged in the Bank were in the hand writing of the witness. Shown two paying-in slips presented to the Savings Bank Department of the Central Bank of India dated October 27 witness deposed that they were in his handwriting. The first slip was for Rs. 25 paid into the account of "Shitut" while the second was a cheque for Rs. 4,500 which was paid into the same account but later on withdrawn.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

TODDY SHOP IN PIMPALWADI

Protest Meeting.

Sjt Shri Krishna Raghunathrao Sawant, Assistant Secretary, Girgaum Congress Committee writes:—

Under the Presidentship of Sjt D. B. Babreker a meeting of the residents of Pimpalwadi was held on 23rd October to protest against the opening of a toddy shop in the precincts of the Wadi.

A resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the intention of the landlord to rent a plot of ground for opening a toddy shop and requesting him not to do so in the interests of health and safety of the residents of the Wadi.

Another resolution was also unanimously passed protesting against the intention of the Government to grant a license for a toddy shop in the Wadi and requesting the Government not to do so in the interests of the residents of Pimpalwadi.

A third resolution was passed authorising Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, President of the meeting to send the first resolution to Seth Vasanji Narayanji Bhimji J. P. landlord of the Wadi, and the second resolution to the Collector of Excise, Toddy Department Bombay. Both the resolutions have been accordingly sent.

MAULED TO DEATH BY TIGER.

Victoria Garden Tragedy.

LUNATIC'S SHOCKING END

How a Muslim was mauled to death by a tiger in the Victoria Gardens was narrated at the Coroner's Court when an inquest was held touching the death of a Muslim who, it was stated was a lunatic. The deceased, went to the Victoria Gardens at about 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, and climbed a tree near the tiger's cage, and then jumped into the cage. A tiger who was alone in the enclosure at the time seeing the man inside the cage within his reach, immediately pounced upon him and mauled him to death. The tiger caught the man from his head and first took out the skull with a snatch and then began to tear the body when the visitors raised an alarm. The Garden Superintendent and his assistants immediately came to the spot and succeeded in driving away the animal from the victim but not before life was extinct.

At the inquest on Monday, Sergeant White of Byculla Police Station stated that the deceased was a lunatic and was well known in the locality for his pranks.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to being mauled by the tiger.

SJT. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Sjt. B. F. Bharucha returned to Bombay last week from Ahmednagar where he visited the National School, National Press and National Home for students. Since then he has been laid up in bed suffering from blood pressure and the doctor has recommended him to take complete rest for some time.

To-day's Closing Cross Rate.

New York, Oct. 26
The Closing Cross Rate was 3.93.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.
New York, Oct. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	6.83
To-days Opening Rate	6.85
Difference	—.1
To-days Closing Rate	6.71
Difference	—.2

Broach Expectations Rs. 170

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY
Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	4.64
To-day's Opening Rate	4.62
Difference	—.2
To-day's Closing Rate	4.60
Difference	—.4

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct. 26

Silver Ready	17½ Higher 1.
Silver Forward	17½ Unchanged.

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Ready	57	0	0
Aso	53	6	0
Kartak	53	10	0
Gold Ready	25	4	0

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.
THE INTIMATE LIFE OF THE GREATEST SIREN IN ALL HISTORY
NORMA TALMADGE
SAM TAYLOR'S PRODUCTION
"DuBARRY, WOMAN OF PASSION"
WITH CONRAD NAGEL & WILLIAM SAMUM
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

A BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE WITH A POWERFUL THEME. YOU HAVE SEEN "WHOOPEE" NOW SEE WHAT UNITED ARTISTS CAN DO WITH A DRAMA.
NEXT CHANGE
JEANETTE MACDONALD
IN
THE LOTTERY BRIDE
PART COLOUR—PART SINGING.
ANOTHER UNITED ARTISTS SUPER.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE

Statuary White Marble Blocks

About eight feet in height are available ready from stock.

Also STATUARY BLOCKS for busts.

Apply:—

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Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

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Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.

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Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY OCTOBER 27, 1931

SABOTAGE.

Though direct negotiations for a communal settlement are for the time being at a stand-still, it is reported that informal conferences between prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders in London are still being held and that Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya at any rate is still hopeful of a settlement through arbitration by three men chosen from the parties concerned. But we do not know if the Pandit has duly reckoned with those who are determined not to bring about a settlement. He further suggests that even if the communal question is not settled immediately the constitutional question should be decided, leaving the communal one till later on. But many Cabinet Ministers would probably point out to him that the constitutional decision itself depends upon the communal decision. And up will rise at least a dozen well-selected and trained men from India to say: "Hau, J.! Our communities did not join the Congress in the agitation for Swaraj."

Just now comes the news that the Premier has given an undertaking "to the Muslims, as desired by them," not to grant responsibility in the Central Government of India unless the communal question is settled to their satisfaction. The report may state a fact, or may be an intelligent anticipation or a mere surmise. But the publication of the report in several London papers is itself a significant fact. The Premier and some of those who call themselves Muslim leaders may not be incapable of making a bargain of the type suggested. But it is libellous to say that the Muslim community as a body would countenance any such ignoble, traitorous bargain. The true Muslim view was expressed at the Nationalist Muslim Conference at Lahore which unanimously adopted a resolution which not only denounced separate electorates, now so dear to the Shafi-Jinnah clique, but also declared that "it was the determination of Nationalist Muslims to achieve complete Independence and accept no constitution which does not give the control of the Army, Finance Foreign Relations and Fiscal and economic policy of India to the Indians."

The resolutions of the Lahore Conference regarding Muslim claims are bound to facilitate a communal settlement, whether that settlement comes about at the present R. T. Conference—that would indeed be a miracle—or later, through negotiation or by arbitration or otherwise. We notice that just at present arbitration in various forms is being suggested by several parties or groups in London for solving the communal question. But we doubt if the pro-Government section of the Indian "delegation" will accept arbitration in any form. For they know that their game will be up the moment arbitration in any form is accepted. But as they do not want to appear unreasonable, they will not roundly refuse arbitration but will insist that certain points are too vital to be referred to the accidents of arbitration. And such points will include precisely those that now give most trouble. However, the idea of arbitration by representative Indians may be exploited for what it is worth. It will not be altogether futile even if it be agreed that the arbitrators' award need not necessarily be adopted by any of the parties concerned. Such arbitration, i. it can be called arbitration at all, may at least help to rally public opinion on the side of just terms. So far as a final general settlement is concerned, we have ceased to expect much or anything worth looking at from the present R. T. Conference, nor for that matter, from any conference except one between the plenipotentiaries of Britain and those of the Indian National Congress.

TRUCULENCE IN TOKYO

The Geneva League Council was adjourned to November 16 after a session in which its members found one of them in a most truculent mood. The outstanding question the Council had to tackle was the solution of the Sino-Japanese dispute through methods of conciliation. Japan's attitude at Geneva has been obstinate throughout the negotiations for peace, while China has shown a commendable regard for world opinion. Both Powers are signatory to the Kellogg Pact and are bound to seek adjustment of differences between them not by resort to an armed conflict but through recourse to conciliation, if necessary through the good offices of a third party. America, though not a member of the League, offered to intervene in the quarrel but Japan objected. Faced with the fact that it was the only member of the League Council that did object to American participation in the peaceful solution of the Manchurian trouble, it withdrew the objection but raised difficulties over the Chinese proposals regarding evacuation of troops. Japanese troops are still in the Manchurian Railway Zone. The League Council, Japan being the only dissentient, passed a resolution welcoming the Chinese proposals and set its face against the counter-proposals of Japan which Chinese self-respect cannot tolerate. If Japan were to have its way, it will clear out of the invaded territory in Manchuria what time it chooses, and probably it will not take this step at all, on the ground that anti-Japanese agitation persists in China. In Tokyo official circles are more concerned about imperial prestige than about the rights or wrongs of the quarrel. To them its outcome is "a matter of life and death" to Japan. China can, with more justice, claim that it is a matter of life or death to it too. No country can, without injury to its self-respect and material harm to its political and economic interests, allow the invasion of its territory by foreign troops. At Geneva Japan has received a moral defeat". Even if it withdraws in a temper from the League, it will not improve its position in Manchuria.

THE PAREL SCULPTURES.

The Parel sculptures discovered over a week ago, will be, it has been reported from Poona, taken over and removed by the Prince of Wales' Museum authorities under instructions from the Government of Bombay. If that is really so, we are glad that the sculptures will be, as we suggested in a previous article on the subject, they should be, in a place that is their right and legitimate destination that is and could be the only place where they could be not only adequately preserved but also studied. The other sculptures in the Museum would offer the basis for the essential comparative study and research. The Parel sculptures are, as we said on a previous occasion, of phenomenal assistance to students and exponents of ancient Indian history, art and culture.

It is strange, however, if not altogether incredible, that the Municipality has done nothing to inform, as we suggested sometime ago, scholars, archaeologists and art students to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the locality of the discovered sculptures and as of the possibilities of discovering other important finds in the area adjoining them.

The silence of the Archaeological Department, Poona, is another inexplicable fact. It is particularly the function of the Department in Poona to investigate the locality and enlighten the public about the possibilities for fruitful excavations in the area around the sculptures. We hope the Department will delay no longer the expert assistance that the public have a right to expect from them.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA

On the 1st November will commence in right earnest the temple entry Satyagraha before the Guruvayur Temple, in Malabar, as previously arranged by the Kerala Congress Committee. We wish it every success. And success, in one form or other, must be proportional to the persistence of the campaign and to its being scrupulously peaceful. Any taint of violence may lead to grave complications, while, on the other hand, non-violence, even coupled with suffering must have wide repercussions all over the country which must be wholly helpful to the movement. The enemies of the movement and its false friends may attempt to provoke violence. But even under the provocation the Satyagraha must be true to its creed. Shrimati Kasturba's message to the daughters of Kerala with regard to the latter's duty in the campaign may well be taken to heart by all the Satyagrahis and their sympathisers. Referring to the Satyagrahis the message says: "Your brothers, husbands and sons will throw themselves into the sacred fight.....Most of them will have to face lathi charges, many will be sent to jail, and a fortunate few will die as martyrs in the field of battle." Yet Kasturba calls upon the women of Kerala to go ahead and share those sufferings. We have no doubt that Gandhiji and all right thinking Indians will pray for the success of the campaign and help it in every possible way.

RESTRICTED AND BELATED GRACE.

For a number of years the public demand, voiced from all parts of India, that the Moplahs who were convicted because they were held to have participated in the rebellion should be released, was turned down by the Government of Madras. They have at long last shown the belated wisdom of ordering that the "majority of those still in detention may be released." They have taken this decision "in view of the present conditions in Malabar and the continued peaceful conduct of the Moplah population." But why should this grace be restricted? Why should not the Government of Madras be gracious in their clemency and release all those still under detention, instead of asking the District Magistrate to make an exception in case of those "whose return is likely to endanger public tranquility" It is difficult to imagine on what data officialdom will decide that the release of particular persons will endanger public tranquility but it is reasonable for the public to hold that this tranquility will not be in danger if clemency is shown by the Government of Madras to all the prisoners.

Trifles

The Round Tablers are receiving a lot of criticism from young Indians in London. And some of our old stagers have to answer them. Then difficulties arise.

If Mr. Jinnah is exciting about his mystery programme, Doctor Moonje is intriguing about his non-existent one. For, asked by the young Naidu about his economic programme he referred him to the Hindu Maha Sabha Manifesto which deals with the question of minorities.

I am in entire agreement with the Doctor. Whoever wants to discover if he has views on any given question in the world, should go to the Manifesto.

And should the excursion fail, the earnest seeker must go to——r——that is to say, he must go to the Manifesto.

I am glad to notice that the young questioner comes back—thoroughly convinced.

• • • •

By making a record of his faith in God, Gandhiji has created a record. But experts who are in touch with thought in the civilised world believe that while the former will certainly be broken to pieces by many, the latter will remain unattacked.

• • • •

"As a past President of the Congress and as one of Mr. Gandhi's devoted followers, her hold on the imagination of the youth of the country is great"—Bori Bunder on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Which conclusively proves the Anglo-Indian contention that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress do not represent the country.

• • • •

"Although Sir Ernest Hotson's period of office as the acting Governor of Bombay was not marked by any startling political changes or occurrences....."—Ibid.

The admirable Boswell is being unduly apologetic, I am sure.

• • • •

"Mr. Gandhi Among the Goats

A Comparison

'Not Underfed Like Those In India' "

—Press Headlines

A perusal of the text, I am happy to say, relieved my anxieties. The Naughty Old Boy was making the observation during his visit to the Islington Dairy Show.

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"The creative ideas destined to remake society have always been the possession of the minority. History has depended, not on the ninety-eight per cent, but on the two per cent.s—Harry Emerson Fosdick in the "World To-morrow."

It's a good thing that Mr. Shaukat Ali is not aware of it. For, otherwise he might have felt himself called upon to discover another mathematical formula to state the "truth" about Nationalist Muslims.

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"Women Make Bowling History" —Caption in the Press.

History, as you know, began when Adam was bowled out of Aden. It still continues.

• • • •

"Maulana Shaukat Ali is one of those great men who believe in hitching their waggon to the stars."

—"The Eastern Times."

This is poor description of the "Big Brother" who is his own waggon. The only hitch is that he has been a bit loose-shunted by British engine-drivers.

• • • •

Lord Merrivale has decreed that a man's first duty is to his wife. This looks like a surcharge on a husband's duty.

• • • •

It is reported of Sir John Malcolm, ex-Governor of Bombay, that he abolished house-rent allowance to officials and instead, offered accommodation in the Town Hall. Why should not Sir Frederick Sykes try it with Worli Chawls which are lying vacant since the exodus of Satyagrahi prisoners?

OUR LONDON LETTER.

MAHATMA GIVING THE GOVERNMENT THE LONG ROPE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(By Air Mail.)

St. James's Palace,

LONDON, Oct. 18.

It is a common saying that in the 20th century with science having made much advance events pass quickly. So have they in British politics. The friends of yesterday have become the enemies of to-day. Those who sat together only a month ago are now deserting one another. It is a bitter irony of fate for the Labour Party that those whom it pushed up on the top of the political ladder have not only deserted it but have gone further in denouncing the whole machinery as an irresponsible one. When MacDonald could have Labourites as his bodyguards in the past on this occasion when he is moving in his constituency he is accompanied by plain clothes men. The man whom they heard with eagerness and enthusiasm is to-day being denounced as a traitor and ungrateful individual. Verily politics make strange bed-fellows.

On the other hand, so far as Indian politics are concerned we have not advanced by an inch ever since the Round Table Conference reassembled over 35 days ago. When Mahatma Gandhi arrived in London he expressed the feeling that he was hoping against hope and the external circumstances did not warrant any hope. And after trying his best to explore ways and means during the past four weeks, it is common knowledge that he entertains the same feeling even to-day. If events have at all moved speedily in any direction they point out one thing prominently. That is that the British Government have not yet felt the pulse of India and they will not take any decisive action to meet the Indian aspirations.

MAHATMA'S PATIENCE.

During the week after the breakdown of the communal negotiations one expected an immediate breakdown of the whole Conference particularly due to the insulting speech of the Premier challenging the Indian leaders to be honest. But it is Mahatma Gandhi who has shown tremendous patience in putting up with the situation. If I have followed his movements closely, I have no hesitation in stating that though to-day he is much misunderstood by some of our patriots for not challenging the Premier there and then, he as a man of patience prefers to wait for an appropriate occasion. Until that period, he will give a long rope to the Government.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

There are distinctly heavy odds against him to come out successfully in the present mission. The Muslims have definitely laid down a policy that they will not join the British India delegation in the demand for full responsible government. Dr. Ambedkar also prefers to plead his own case, that is, to retain the present administration. Some of the Princes, whose voice counts in the India Office, have also declared their unwillingness to join hands with the Congress leader in the demand for speeding up matters. And, naturally, with the communal tangle still existing, what can the Congress leader do but mark time, to explore fresh methods of meeting every one? Though in the eyes of British public Mahatma Gandhi has been to a certain degree discredited owing to his inability to settle the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh differences, the failure has also been a blessing in disguise. For to-day the British India delegation, barring of course Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Dr. Ambedkar and the Muslim representatives, are of one opinion, that having Mahatma Gandhi as their spokesman. They will give loyal support to him in his demand for constitutional solution. Meeting the other day a distinguished Liberal member of the Indian Delegation, I was told that the Liberal group as well as the Independents had no hesitation in confessing that Mahatma Gandhi had proved himself worthy of the task he has undertaken. They think they will not be able to plead India's case on constitutional issue as eloqu-

(Continued on page 8.)

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

AUTOMATIC WORKING OF GOLD STANDARD ACT IV OF 1927

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR)

IV*

We saw in our last talk how gold came to be introduced into the reserve against our note issue, and also we noticed how the recommendations of the Babington Commission of 1919 were carried out. Unfortunately we had to once again carefully review our position with regard to Indian Paper Currency in the year 1926. This was done by one more Royal Commission, the Hilton Young Commission. This Commission recommended the establishment of a Federal Reserve Bank to work as our Central Bank, to which the business of managing our paper currency and its reserve was to be transferred. The bill which was introduced in the Assembly to give effect to this part of the recommendation, could not pass, and thus, we are to-day in the unfortunate position of seeing our currency still managed by a department of the State, instead of by independent and impartial experts, as we would have had the opportunity to see it managed by, in case the Central Reserve Bank had been established. In these days of our difficulty with currency and exchange ratio, a Central Reserve Bank would have been of considerable use to us because through its operation we could have taken such step as were necessary to see that our currency is made to function independently of the currency of the United Kingdom. In the absence of such an institution, we are not able to get our rupee placed on an independent footing as we would like to. We shall however deal with this subject in our future talks. For the present we propose to continue developing the currency question with a view to arrive at the position as at present.

GOOD SUGGESTION AND BAD PRACTICE.

The second part of the Hilton Young Commission's recommendation was that there should be a gold bullion standard for India, with a view to see that Indian currency automatically expanded and contracted and also to see that the exchange value of our rupee was made stable at such rate as was deemed best. The idea was undoubtedly scientific, were it not for the error of fixing the ratio at 1s. 6d. Both the business community and the economists have continued their protest against this ratio from its very inception, but unfortunately, in spite of these protests it has been maintained at great cost to the nation. This ratio, besides having proved useless for exchange purposes, has placed India in a disadvantageous position of getting much less for her exports than she would otherwise secure with the ordinary and usual 1s. 4d. ratio and on the top of that, her manufactures are at a disadvantage in competition with foreign imports. The more so because Indian manufactures are not yet so stabilised and strong as to be able to withstand foreign competition without adequate protection. Were it not for this one element, the introduction of the gold standard with a view to the automatic management of currency was an excellent idea.

AUTOMATIC WORKING.

The reader has already heard about the automatic working of the gold standard. We shall now see how that result is brought about. We have seen that the note

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on the 12th, 13th and 19th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Open Misrepresentation.

When asked by English students at Oxford, how Congress would defend the North-West Frontier, Gandhiji emphasised two things. The only danger, he said, was the possible disloyalty of the Indian Muslims to India, *but he was sure that they would never combine with a foreign invader from the North-West.* (Our italics). He also said that he trusted the 100,000 so-called Red Shirts. The meaning of this would be obvious to the meanest intelligence. Yet the "Times of India" features his answers under the caption

"Possible Disloyalty on the Frontier".

We know that Anglo-Indian journals have sedulously sought to question, by insinuation, the patriotism of Indian Muslims—the 'Statesman' even going the length of warning the Hindus, out of sheer solicitude for them, against the certain dangers of "Islam militant from Constantinople to Delhi." And we appreciate the Anglo-Indian anxiety to help perpetuate British domination. But why misrepresent Gandhiji—a misrepresentation that is, on the face of it, anything but honest?

Premier's Future.

If, while congratulating himself on his self-denying ordinance, Mr. MacDonald was referring to the Viceroyalty of India, then he had lapsed, very slightly, into exaggeration. On the question of a successor to Lord Irwin arising, Mr. MacDonald, reliable rumour has it, hinted at the possibility of offering himself for the job. But the hint was not taken by his colleagues and the desired offer was not made. If, however, Mr. MacDonald is thinking of any "offer" subsequent to his desertion of the Labour Party, then the situation is well in hand. If the National Government is returned to power the Tories will assert themselves after an interval just long enough not to be indecently short and Mr. MacDonald's chances of going "across a bit of the sea" will be very definitely strengthened. This is, of course, on the assumption that Mr. MacDonald would not yield to ultimate demands of the new Parliamentary masters. And it is, certainly, a grand assumption.

Kisans And The Congress.

A serious agrarian situation seems to be impending in the Allahabad District. For months past there has been acute distress in the rural parts of the district because of the unprecedented slump in prices. An Enquiry Committee, appointed by the local Congress organisation, reported that the distress was very widespread and acute and called for immediate remedies. But Government's scale of remission in rents has been found to be utterly inadequate. Under the lead of the District Congress Committee a Conference of the Kisans of the District has now unanimously passed a resolution recording its view that "in case the Government does not adopt suitable measures for meeting the condition of the tenants, then the tenants of the whole district will oppose the Government by resorting to a no-rent campaign and in this matter they will gladly carry out the instructions of the District Congress Committee in this behalf." The "Ma Bap" Government may do something for the Kisans before it is too late. If drastic agitation starts in any district, it will not be possible to confine it to that district.

Bad Faith?

The Government of India have thought fit to withdraw the salt concessions under the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement from two talukas in the Madras Presidency on the plea that there has been "widespread abuse of the concession by the extensive removal of large quantities of salt." Even if it were true that the concession was abused—Government should have given the people concerned a warning of their intention and should have given Congress workers an opportunity to set things right. But it appears from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's letter to the press on the subject that no such warning was given at all. The absence of any warning itself makes one doubt the truth of Government's plea that the people had abused the salt concession. When the Government are capable of taxing salt and withdrawing a concession without any warning, their word cannot be accepted on trust. If the Government of India do not restore the concession, their conduct will be regarded as a wanton breach of the Agreement

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

Horrors Of The Next War.

(From Our Correspondent.)
By Air Mail.

LONDON, St. James's Oct. 17.

The forthcoming General Election will be distinguished from all recent elections by the very high proportion of straight fights between the supporters of the National Government and Labour. Facts have been arranged, as noticed from the nominations of today, on a large scale between Conservatives and Liberals and the Labour supporters of Mr. MacDonald. The appeal of the Party leaders in the Government for a united front has not, however, everywhere been responded to. The two principal Liberal Ministers Sir Herbert Saumel and Sir Donald MacLean, are being opposed by the local Tories because they will not give an unconditional pledge to support Protection, and a number of minor Ministers and other Liberal members and several of the MacDonaldites are also being fought. By this action the Tories have made it clear that they regard Portection as the issue of the election. Although nominally the Government stands by the "free-hand" of Mr. MacDonald's manifesto, the speeches of the various leaders suggest that, apart from hostility to Labour, there is little common ground between them.

LABOUR PARTY UNITED.

The Labour Party which is putting forward over 500 candidates, is fairly united except for the dissident I. L peers who have a further 19 candidates. The Conservatives with about the same total number of candidates make no secret that they are standing on a "National" programme with a Protectionist basis. The Liberals are less happy. Sir John Simon's group of about 38 has become closely identified with the Conservatives. The remaining Liberals, with over a hundred candidates are divided between those who like Mr. Lloyd George, are out-and-out Free Trade and those who, like Sir Herbert Samuel, are prepared to consider measures of Protection if after enquiry they should be found to be advisable, but who are primarily supporters of the Government. Mr. MacDonald's group of "National Labour" numbers about 28 and include 14 ex-Labour Members So far the main interest of the campaign has been the sorting out of the party labels, and the heated controversy between the different sections of the Government's supporters on their claim to seats. Mr. MacDonald is having heavy weather in his fight at Seaham, Mr Henderson has a stiff fight at Burnley Sir Herbert Samuel has to face the music with two opponents. The scales are weighted in favour of the Conservatives against Labour, and against the Liberals whose independence is in jeopardy. Communists had been advertising that they wanted to put up nearly 30 candidates but to-day's nominations show that they could not fill in five nominations owing to want of funds to deposit necessary funds. The one time "enfant terrible" of the Commons, Oswald, is another man who is by himself in great hurry to put in action his scientific "socialism" for the emancipation of society in which valiant work he has the support of the only distinguished countryman, boxer Kid Lewis.

MENACE OF AN ARMED PEACE.

A graphic picture of the horrors of another world war was painted by General Smuts in his "Basil Hicks" Address on disarmament at Sheffield University. The address was "founded" by Dr. W. M. Hicks, Emeritus Professor of Physics at Sheffield University in memory of his son, who was killed in the Battle of Locs. It was the armed peace which led to war in 1914. General Smuts said. But the significant fact to-day was that with the exception of the disarmed Central Powers the armed peace will still continue. The armaments of the world were greater than they were in 1914 and even more so than in 1914, Europe with the exception of the disarmed Powers, was ready for instant war. In the world war, the General said, we saw only the beginning of the vast difference which science is making in human affairs. In the next war, if that is ever allowed to occur, science will, like some angry outraged diety, go far to destroy mankind itself. It will pay scant attention to armies and navies or to the other paraphernalia of war. It will go straight for the population and for the immense urban aggregation which will be its sure target. It will fight, with new unheard-of chemical and biological weapons. It will cover the fair land and the great cities with poison and disease germs. It will saturate vast areas with a deadly atmosphere. There will be no escape, not even for the statesmen and the war makers and a pall of death will rest over all. Even now the laboratories of three continents are busy with their deadly researches and in due course some lunatic or criminal will press the button and the flower of the human race will be trapped and destroyed. Escape lay only along the arduous path of disarmament, and the problem of peace must be the key problem of our civilization and the final test of all national and international politics. The task required time and patience, but we had no reason to be despondent. There had been a profound change in the international temper since the "Prussianism" of pre-war days and peace as an institution organised in the League of Nations, had made surprising progress during the last decade. The success of the disarmaments movement, however, was not necessarily dependent on drastic immediate reductions. What was vital was that there should be a definite halt to further armaments. Once the policy of armaments was definitely arrested and armaments instead of growing were progressively limited, the critical step would have been taken.

BOMBAY SALUTES COUNTRY'S TRICOLOUR

The National Flag was saluted in Bombay on Sunday morning. The picture shows the large crowd on the Chowpatty when "Bande Mataram" was being sung after the Salute.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE IMBROGLIO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public is indebted to enterprising newspaper correspondent for lifting the veil somewhat on the negotiation that seem to be going on for some time now between the Government on one side and the authorities of the Fergusson College on the other with a view to the enforcement of some measures designed to rehabilitate discipline amongst the students of that College. We now know at any rate the more important of these measures to which the College authorities seem to have, curiously enough, agreed. In plain language, when these measures take effect, there is to be one shepherd for every 40 sheep and the numbers at the College will be restricted to a maximum of 1,200. To facilitate the achievement of restriction of the number of students at the College, an increase in fees which even as they are, are found unbearable by the parents, and in a heart-to heart manner are guardians of the students, is also to simultaneously take effect, that is to say, from the beginning of the next academic year.

What is known as the tutorial system is, ordinarily speaking, unobjectionable. But looking to the circumstances in which it is proposed to be brought into existence, one may safely prognosticate complete failure for it. In the Fergusson College each shepherd is sure to be looked upon as a detective doing something like the work of the C. I. D—keeping watch over the actions and movements of the 40 sheep in his charge and reporting the slightest misbehaviour on their part to the Principal who. I believe, may himself be in charge of a similar flock. Or will the reporting have to be done to the Governing Body which is supposed to govern? Details are, unfortunately lacking on this point and we are left to grope completely in the dark. But whichever may be the body to whom these tutors will be called upon to report, one thing is quite certain and it is this that their relations with their flocks will be anything but cordial and respectful which is necessary for the success of such a system based on personal relationship. There will be mutual suspicion all round in the college whose atmosphere will savour something of the degradation associated with a police C. I. D. Office. Far be it from me to imply that the self-sacrificing and extremist-minded professors of that College will stoop so low as to get their students into trouble by hook or by crook. That is the last thing I wish to suggest. But I do affirm that is the light in which their conduct will be viewed both by the students and the general public on some conceivable occasions. Let not your readers go away with the impression that my fears are only imaginary. There is the experience of the working of the Indian Students' Department which can serve as a guide. It will be remembered that Department also came into being in circumstances very much similar to those in which the authorities of the Fergusson College are thing of enforcing the tutorial system. In one case a high officer of Government the late Col. Sir Curzon-Willie was murdered by a young Indian student; while in the other only an unsuccessful attempt at assassination was made. Like the proposed tutors, the Indian Students' Department is also anxious to help young men going to that country for purposes of study in every way it can. But how is it treated by them and in what esteem is it held by them? Let Mr. Mahajani, the present principal of the College, who has spent nearly five years in England in close association with Indian students, reply. If he has taken a correct measure of the feelings of our young gentlemen on the subject, Mr. Manajani will have to say that they hate, suspect and shun the Department and its officials as they would avoid the very plague. Your readers must have observed that a recent meeting of Indian students in England has asked for this "police Thana" being closed down without delay. Such is their distrust and suspicion of that department. It may be taken for granted that the tutorial system contemplated or perhaps already partly introduced in the Fergusson College as part of the measures for enforcing discipline amongst students will not have a better fate. Those who have any opportunities of hearing the students talk to their intimate friends and in a heart-to heart manner are already hearing all kinds of imputations made against the Principal and his colleagues; and all sorts of harsh things and against them. With complete want of confidence in which the Indian students in England hold the Students' Department still fresh in Principal Mahajani's mind. It is a surprise that he became a willing party to this arrangement. It may be said the tutorial system exists in Colleges in England and other foreign countries; there is, however, nothing in sommon between that system and the proposed one in connection with the Fergusson College beyond the name.

The proposed restriction of numbers at the College to 1200 is also not too easy to understand. Why did the decision go in favour of this figure and not in that of some higher or lower one? Is there some charm about that number? For the restriction to achieve the real purpose behind it, viz., improvement of students' discipline, it should really have been more drastic. For reasons known to him, however, the Directors of Public Instruction as representing the Government seems to be satisfied with it and there the matter must rest for the present. But if he has persuaded himself that the restriction to 1200 will achieve its object, he is really living in a fool's paradise. Only last year, it may be pointed out, the enrolment at the College stood at that figure; but the discipline any better on that account? Cases in which professors found it difficult to take their classes owing to the tumultuous behaviour of the students were not less frequent than they are during the current year. The smaller number of students at the College last year gave the professors absolutely no safeguard against their being openly insulted. Therefore, let nobody suppose that the proposed smaller number will induce the students to conduct themselves well unless they themselves are actuated by a desire to behave well. This depends largely upon the respect which they will have for their professors which the obnoxious tutorial system—obnoxious owing to the circumstances of its introduction—will do nothing at all to heighten.

There is nothing very strange about a Government College raising its fees; but why should the Fergusson College of all colleges should do it is a thing I fail to understand. The present conductors of the College need not be told that the College came into being in order to cheapen higher education. And in so far as they decide to add to the cost of education, they are clearly going against the very fundamental basis on which its early founders took their stand. They should think a hundred times before they decide upon a step which so palpably violates the principal objects of the Deccan Education Society which runs the College. On this important matter at any rate they should ascertain public opinion before finally going anywing.

Though we are hearing and reading so much about these precious negotiations one important point remains obscured in some mystery. From whom have such unwise proposals emenated—From the Director of Public Instruction or from the Principal backed up by the Governing Body anxious to set itself right with the Government anynow? Who really initiated these proposals? Did the Director address a formal letter to the Principal in which he suggests that action on the above lines should be taken in order to restore discipline among the students of is it merely the Principal going and doing penance in the Director's office by offering to be even more reactionary than was necessary for the requirements of the situation? If the proposals originated with the Director, the public would naturally like to know whether the learned Principal with his supporters in the Governing Body like Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Mr. B. S. Kamat and Mr. N. C. Kelkar whose recent addition to that body seems to have been a great source of strength to it put up any fight and did their best to resist them. The College is not an ordinary institution; it has come to achieve something like national importance. Will not those now in charge of its affairs be true to the traditions and lines of work laid down by such great men as Gokhale and Ranade and resist Government dictation in any form to the uttermost.—Yours, etc.,

A GUARDIAN.

Poona, Oct. 25

HEARTY RECEPTION TO MRS. KAMALADEVI AT AGRA

Talks On Sevadal At Informal Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).
AGRA CITY, Oct. 26.

Mrs. Kamaladevi arrived here on Monday morning and was accorded a hearty reception at the station a large number of women being present. She is besides addressing a public meeting and conferring with workers at an informal meeting to-day, addressing a women's meeting to-morrow.

On the 25th she gave talks on Seva Dal at the informal meetings of women and men at Jaipur and women who were keenly interested expressed a desire to be trained. Fifteen youths offered to join the full-time camp, while several more showed themselves ready for part-time training. Those who were ready being advised to join the Ajmer Camp. She left for Agra at night after a day's successful visit.

ALIBAG SEDITION CASE

Judgment Reserved

(From A Correspondent).
ALIBAG, Oct. 26.

The sedition case against Haribhau Joshi was argued to-day by Dada Sahaib Karandikar. Judgment is reserved till Monday next.

THE ECONOMY "AXE" IN GOVT. DEPARTMENTS

Saving Of Rs. 67 Lakhs Expected

DRASTIC REDUCTION IN POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

The immediate saving of about Rs. 67 lakhs is recommended by the interim report of the Retrenchment Committee, which examined the expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Among economies suggested are the stoppage of special deliveries of foreign mails and the closing of unremunerative Post Offices, the abolition of the posts of the Deputy Director General, staff and Controller of telegraph traffic and the reduction from 9 to 7 of Assistant Directors General, the abolition of appointments of Deputy Postmasters General, Traffic attached to Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, U.P., the Punjab and N.-W. F., Central Bombay and Madras Circles.

DRACTIC "AXING" OF TELEGRAPH MASTERS.

The Committee also recommends the abolitioin of the five appointments of the Superintendents of the Telegraph Traffic attached to the circle offices and the creation of a Superintendent, telegraph traffic, for the Bihar and Orissa Circle. A large saving of Rs. 5 akhs annually and Rs. 3,30,000 ultimately is recommended by reducing the number of the telegraph masters from 304 to 164.

The Committee dealing with the question of House Rent Allowance recommends a departmental enquiry to revise the rates while, as regards free quarters or house rent in lieu thereof, they recommend the continuance of this privilege for postmen and nongazetted officers, who for duty have to live on the premises but would charge gazetted officers up to 5 per cent. if they have to live on the premises owing to the nature of their duty and to all other officers, whether gazetted or non-gazetted they propose the assessment of rent subject to a maximum of 10 per cent.

LOWER SCALE FOR NEW ENTRANTS.

An interesting chapter attached to the report is the one proposing revised rates of pay for the future entrants dealing with all appointments from the highest to the lowest and proposing lower scales, which may ultimately yield a saving to the department of about Rs. 1-1/4 crores. Under this scheme the pay proposed for the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, is a 3,000-100-3,500, the Chief Engineer Rs. 2,250-100-2,750; Postmasters General and Deputy Directors General Rs. 1,800-60-2,100; Deputy Postmasters General Presidency Postmasters Calcutta and Bombay; Deputy Postmasters General traffic, Chief Superintendents in telegraph offices, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, Rs. 900-40-1,300. The revised pay in all cases is for future entrants. The report is signed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Messrs. B.R. Basu, A.N. Dutta, F.C. Annessley, N.V. Raghavan and Muhamed Yamin, members, and Mr. S.P. Verma, Secretary.—A.P.

ALIGARH XI IN BOMBAY

Two Day's Match With Islam Gym.

HOME TEAM PILES UP 159 RUNS FOR 2 WICKETS.

The Islam Gymkhana fielded a strong side and collected a big score against the Aligarh XI who were invited to play a two day's fixture in Bombay. The match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Monday.

The Aligarh team includes well-known cricketers like Vazir Ali, and S. S. Joshi.

ALL-INDIA CRICKETERS.

Vazir Ali, it will be remembered, holds a record score of 197 in Bombay Quadrangular matches. He also scored 50 for the All-India team against M. C. C. He is considered to be the best opening batsman in India and is sure to be included in any representative Indian team and in the future test matches against England

S. S. Joshi, is a popular Hindu Quadrangular all-rounder. He is a slow left-hand bowler, a smart field and can be counted to give a good record of batting.

HOME TEAM ELECTS TO BAT.

The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to bat first. As it was not a holiday only a small crowd of cricket-fans attended. Play commenced after mid-day when the weather was trying. The wicket was fairly worn out owing to play in week-end matches. This partly accounted for the ineffective bowling of the visiting side.

FREQUENT CHANGES IN BOWLING.

They made frequent changes in bowling and as many as 7 men took charge of the leather but to no effect. The batsmen treated the bowlers with contempt and punished the bowling whenever they could. The result was that in three hour's play only two wickets fell and the home team had piled up a big score of 159 runs.

The visiting team have an uphill task, when play will be resumed to-day. (Tuesday).

MOHIUDDIN AND KADRI.

Mohiuddin and Kadri commenced the Gymkhana innings by facing the bowling of Khan and S. S. Joshi. Both played cautiously and the first wicket fell when the score was 38. The retiring batsman Mohiuddin scored 23. A. U. Botawalla stepped into the creese and he and Kadri entered into a merry partnership which was cut short when Botawalla succumbed to the visiting bowling when he was only 11. (67-2-11).

DILAVER HUSSEIN MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

Dilaver Hussein then came in to bat and was playing freely. When his score was 30 he had an accident and had to retire for the day. He fell while scoring a run. Shariff relieved him. Shariff and Kadri carried the score to 159 when stumps were drawn for the day. Kadri's score was 52 while Shariff collected 30 runs. Both were not out. When play will be resumed to-day Dilaver Hussein who retired owing to a fall is likely to play again.

The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYM. 1ST. INNINGS.

M. Mohiuddin	24
S. M. Kadri (Not out)	52
A. U. Botawalla	11
Dilaver Hussein (Retired owing to fall)	30
M. A. Shariff (not out)	30
Extras	12
Total for 2 wickets	159

T. T. Barodawalla, A. G. Kazi, A. Khairaz, E. S. Karachiwalla, G. N. Lalji and A. Hakim are yet to bat.

SOLDIERS IN WAR AND SERVANTS IN PEACE

DR. HARDIKAR AND "SAINIKS"

Call To People To Be Ready For Fight

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Oct. 25.

Yesterday Dr. Hardiker addresed a crowded meeting of the citizens of Hubli on "What further if Gandhiji returns immediately." More than 5000 people had gathered to hear him. In his speech he referred to the Government's actions in the various parts of the country in contravention of the terms of truce. He made a special reference to the plight of the poor people of Pachhapur in Belgaum Distrirct. The Government officials were attaching their property for payment of compensation demanded from them for cutting today trees last year during Satyagraha movement. The action was taken against them only recently and that, after a lapse of one year and a quarter, which was a travesty of truce terms.

INTERCEPTION OF LETTERS.

He also acquainted the public how letters addressed to him in any capacity and the Seva Dal were being intercepted. Letters and telegrams were not delivered to him and those that were delivered were damaged through interception. He hinted that the authorities to be more careful and if at all they persisted in doing so they might just as well be clever and tactful in opening and gumming envelopes and thus hand over letters without defacing them.

BE READY FOR THE CALL.

He urged the audience to keep ready for the next fight which might have to be resumed at any amount at the call of Mahatmaji. He appealed to the audience to enrol themselves in large numbers as Sainks of the Seva Dal. It might be both as a preparation for the next fight which might take place if Gandhiji returns unsuccessful in his mission. If he came out successful, he said, the army would be helpful in the service of the nation and the world as well as in maintaining peace everywhere.

Mr. G. K. Walvekar also spoke explaining the causes of the failure of the R.T.C. to do anything for the country.

NO OCCASION AROSE FOR THREAT

Govt. Pleader And Police Party In Revenue Collections

BARDOLI, Oct. 24.

Stating the Government version of the incidents at Moti Falod on the day when the Revenue officers together with a police party visited the Village for the collection of revenue, Dewan Bahadur Thakram Maiba, the Government pleader said. "On reaching the village the defaulting khatedars residing there were called and asked by the Mamlatdar to pay up the dues. There were only eight Khatedars who had contimaciously witheld payment, while all the rest of the resident khatedars had previously cleared up their dues completely.

"NO OCCASION FOR THREAT".

Except the eight complaining khatedars all the others had paid without any demur. The Mamlatdar explained the position to the complaining khatedars who paid after some persuasion. No occasion for any attachment or threat arose.

There was no occasion to ask the police to take any part in the proceedings. No police constable or police officer took any part in the recovery work as alleged. They had been taken only to guard the persons of revenue officers and property in the event of any untoward happening or attachment.

THE SALE DEEDS.

Practically all the khatedars have written evidence to show that they had to borrow. The mode in which these 'Khatas' are alleged to have been passed and the fact that the written evidence has been produced after its deficiency was brought out in the cross-examination of the Rayam witnesses, would permit the enquiry officer to draw such adverse conclusions as are permissible in the circumstances.

The recitals in the registered sale-deeds produced, would show how far it could be regarded as passed under the circumstances alleged, and they conflict with the evidence of Bhaga Hira, Kauji Ganesh and other persons on the point of lean".—A. P.

"LAILA MAJNU" AT THE WELLINGTON

Madans full Talkie "Laila Majnu," revised and re-enacted with fresh scenery of artistic excellence showing the splendour and glory of the Orient, under the direct supervision of Aga Hasur the well-known playwright and dramatist, has been drawing crowded house from day today at the Wellington. The fresh songs introduced in this reproduced have increased the charm of the picture. The management of Wellington will run "Laila-Majnu" for the 8th week.

GLOBE TALKIES.

SHIRIN FARHAD.—The Madan's first full talkie which ran for 14 continuous weeks in Bombay (at the Wellington) is now once again being shown at the Globe-Talkies, where it is having 2nd week's run. "Shirin-Farhad" with the reputed screen-paid Miss Kajjan and Master Nissar had certainly stirred every hearth of this city. The songs sung by the paid is certainly artistic and very melodious.

THE MUSIC OF RABINDRANATH.

—:o:—

(BY SRIYUKTA INDIRA DEVI.)

There comes a time in the lives of great men and nations when their life-work, their contribution to civilisation is sought to be appraised and assessed. Why and wherein were they great, what have they done to deserve their laurels?—people begin to ask themselves. And though the answers given vary according to the talent and temperament of the questions, yet the sifting hand of time generally evolves a certain consensus of opinion.

It is rarely that this process of passing judgment on an eminent personality takes place during the lifetime; but such is evidently to be the fate of Rabindranath, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday celebrations. It is a somewhat embarassing situation both for the judges and the judged; and would be still more so were it not for the fact that we are apt to look upon a man of genius as a sort of detachable personality, not governed by the laws of everyday life.

The sponsors of the Rabindra Jayanti or jubilee have taken great trouble to try and bring out all the varied aspects of his genius. Whether their selection of instruments has been judicious time and the event alone will show. I am supposed to be one of those responsible for the musical side of the organisation, so perhaps it will not be out of place to try and form some sort of idea of Rabindranath's musical genius oneself before attempting to demonstrate it to others.

On endeavouring to envisage his musical work as a whole one is struck first of all, by the immensity and variety of the output. Of course he is a composer of songs only, as everybody knows. A poet is called a singer by courtesy or custom, but in this case it is literally, theoretically and practically true; for he is not only a writer, but a composer and singer of songs, as well.

Those who have only heard him sing latterly, can have no idea of the volume and range of Rabindranath's voice in his younger days. He could take up to the last not of the higher octave (Tara) with ease and his usual singing pitch was the scale of f, (madhyama). He was a mere boy when he went to England and learnt a few English songs but he kept up his English singing till much later, though he never studied European music regularly, and it has had very little influence on his compositions. He has adopted some English tunes to Bengali words, more, in play than in earnest, and they exist only to furnish an additional proof of his versatility. If any such were needed.

Rabindranath had the advantage of hearing the best "estads" from his childhood onwards, thus becoming familiar with the type and moulds of our "Ragas" and "talas", without actually undergoing the trouble of studying them systematically. He must have been born with the germ of music in him, as of many other things. I cannot say exactly which songs he first lisped in, but the Bhanusingha series are amongst his earliest efforts, as they form part of our earliest recollections. Though his first compositions are naturally simple and conventional, yet there very soon appear those attempts at original settings and unorthodox mingling of types, which form such a distinctive feature of his later compositions.

INFLUENCE OF FOLK SONGS.

The influence of Baul tunes and folk-songs permeates his music very strongly, and must have begun from the time when he lived and worked in this Zemindari Kachari, mostly in a house-boat and came into contact with the real life of Bengal and the beauty pathos of its countryside. Those who know anything about his songs, know how familiarly aristocratic-classical and democratic—baul tunes jostle each other in them, and seem to have arrived at some kind of amicable understanding.

As his tunes vary from the strictly classical to the frankly original, passing through all the phases of baul, kirtan, and mixed—so do the wording of his songs include every emotion that naturally finds expression in music ranging from the love of the Divine to the most delicate feeling recorded by the human heart (comparable to the "srutis" in our musical scale) and passing through every phase of love which human nature is capable of. The love of nature finds a special place in his music, and he has humanised and poetised the six seasons of the year in somewhat the same manner as the "Rishis" of old symbolised the five elements of physical nature.

I have often thought that in this caste-ridden country, even our music is divided and subdivided into castes as innumerable—perhaps as those of human beings and as rigid. On at least there were as rigid until lately; and Rabindranath is one of those who have been largely instrumental in freeing Indian music from its shackles, while adhering to its national and characteristic beauty of form. This, it seems to me, is the natural function of a man of genius—to base his art solidly on the firm ground of national ideals, and yet soar to heights hitherto unexplored, and reveal beauties hitherto unsuspected. The aim of our orthodox classical singing seems to have been to demonstrate almost to visualize a particular type of melody of Raga without much reference to the words of the song. But I have always maintained that a song is, or should be, a separate entity,—distinct from a poem on the one hand, and purely instrumental music on the other. There can be no doubt that the marriage of beautiful words to a well-matched tune, otherwise known as a beautiful song, makes a special appeal to one's musical consciousness, and constitutes a special form of art. With his individual inventive and international turn of mind, Rabindranath has on the one hand broken down the barriers of caste in music, and on the other tried to make of each song an individual entity, not merely a representative of a class or caste.

It goes without saying that a poet of his calibre would naturally experiment with "talas" in song, as with metres in verse. And as a matter of fact, there are a few novelties in time to his credit, comprising nine beats and seven beats, which I believe were not in existence before.

I am under the impression that amongst the orthodox musical section of our countrymen there is a certain prejudice against Rabindranath's songs on the ground that they are too simple and unadorned with the embellishments and improvisations which constitute the very soul of Indian music.

This charge cannot be altogether refuted, as those of his songs which approximate to the classical type belong mostly to the "dhrupad" style and those in lighter vein to the "thungri" style bereft of flourishes. Why the "kheyal" should have been left out of his repertory, I am not in a position to say, without referring to himself. But as the "tuppa" too has shared the same fate. I have a suspicion that he does not consider a profusion of "tanas" necessary for his own particular style of musical expression I have my own opinion as to the place of "tanas" in modern Bengali songs, as they are commonly called; but it is not quite crystallised yet and I don't propose to elaborate it here either. Suffice it to say that I think "tanas" should be very sparingly and judiciously used in Bengali songs, just as ornamentation in dress should go hand-in-hand with the purpose of that particular portion and not consist in desultory and unnecessary tripperies and furbelows, with no ostensible "raison d'etre" except to show off the wealth (and bad taste), of the wearer. Similarly most of our musical ornamentation now-a-days seems to be designed to show off the gymnastic powers of the singer, and not the beauty of the particular "raga" or tune.

I am second to none in my admiration of classical Hindi music, and consider the ragas to be most wonderful facts of creative genius. But I certainly draw the line at the physical contortion and endless aimless cacaphony now in vogue. Some of Rabindranath's latest compositions betray, a certain tendency toward the use of small cadenzas, but they are always incorporated in the main tune, and form part and parcel of it. In fact one of the difficulties in learning his songs is that, they must be sung in a European fashion according to the will of the singer, as is the orthodox Indian custom. And though they may be free from fanciful flourishes and thrills, yet the subtle modulations and turns which he uses are by no means so easy to acquire, as every conscientious student of his songs knows to his cost.

FREEDOM THE KEY-NOTE.

Another charge levelled against him is the lightness of his rhythms and this too cannot be gainsaid as it is an inevitable corollary of the first one. Slow measure I take it, are used in order to give scope and opportunity to the singer to expand his melody therefore they are naturally discarded, where such impromptu expansion is not intended. I have also hinted at the importance of the words in his songs and that is another reason why the truncating and inflating consequent upon excessive embellishment would obviously mar the beauty of this particular style. There is sufficient variety and also novelty in his handling of time, as I have said before, and his syncopated rhythms possess an exceptional charm. Moreover, where freedom is the keynote there a certain liveliness is sure to be apparent, and the joy of life in art is expressed itself in dance. I sometimes think his fondness for the dance is a natural outcome of his music. As the words and tune of his songs seem to be inseparable, from each other so do they both together seem to call for dance to supplement each and complete the whole.

I have no pretensions to possessing the qualifications necessary to review adequately such a vast subject as the musical genius of Rabindranath. And I have long been waiting for someone who will demonstrate his musical evolution with the requisite knowledge and sympathy, illustrating the dissertations with suitable songs called from every stage and every class of his rich repertory. But I am afraid we shall have to wait in vain, unless he does it himself. Meanwhile I hope the music-loving public, large enough in Bengal, will take advantage of the musical treat sought to be provided for them in December next and draw their own conclusions apart from any reference to this hasty and imperfect sketch, written under difficulties.—"Liberty", Pujah Number.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

(Continued from column 6.)

issue forms the bulk of the currency of every country and that all large transactions in the business world as well as in private life are paid for and settled by exchange of these notes. Experience has proved that in case these note issues are maintained in circulation in legitimate quantity and are not to be issued in excess of the wants of the people, they would maintain the price levels, because a note issue which is not over-issued does not depreciate. We have seen in one of our past talks that the demands of the nation for currency fluctuate with the season and that, at one period of the year when business transactions are many and frequent, the market for commodities is brisk, with the result that a larger number of notes are required for the purpose of exchange of commodities and also that when the market gets slack at the other period, as it generally does, lesser number of notes are required. At this slack period the convertible notes in excess of the wants of the people are cashed for coins or bullion at the Government Currency Offices. Thus this currency would contract automatically at a period when less notes are required. On the other hand in the brisk season when more notes are required, the Government issues same and from the value received against this issue purchases gold bars and securities for its reserve. Thus currency here contracts and expands automatically. The result is that anxious care and management of currency is necessary on the part of the Department which issues it with a view to see that the supply of notes is kept within the legitimate requirements of the nation, i.e., they do not get either over-issued or under-issued at any period.

VALUE OF 'FLEXIBLE' CURRENCY.

Before the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was passed in America the American currency system was not perfect, in as much as it did not work automatically as our gold standard currency did this note issue was characterised by experts as "rigid." This rigidity resulted in frequent monetary crisis in that country until the Federal Reserve Act was passed with a view to make the currency flexible so as to enable it to contract and expand according to the seasonal requirements. America is a particularly large agricultural country and from that stand-point it resembles India, and the working of its currency has an important bearing in our study. We shall deal with this currency in detail in one of our future talks. The Hilton Young Commission's recommendation, with a view to see that our currency was made automatically convertible, was based upon considerations such as the above.

DANGERS OF 'MANAGED' CURRENCY.

The danger of an inconvertible paper currency is that it generally gets over-issued i.e., issued in excess of the wants of the people, with the result that prices rise and with the disproportionate depreciation of the currency, metallic currency is driven out of the country and adverse foreign exchanges follow. No doubt it is claimed by many economists that if properly "managed" an inconvertible currency without a metallic backing could be worked, but so far the experiments have not proved encouraging. The difficulty of "managing" currency lies in the fact that it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain at any moment of time what is the exact requirement of the country for the necessary quantity of paper notes. If badly "managed" by an extravagant or prodigal department of the State, the printing and issue of paper notes may largely depend on the rapidity of the working of the printing press as it did in the times of the war, with countries like Germany and Austria, and the depreciation in its value might have disastrous effect on the population. No doubt the speculators in foreign exchange, bullion and stock exchange, may temporarily make good profits through this artificial rise in prices, created by the depreciation of the currency, but ultimately, the universal rise in value of everything in the country would bring considerable hardship on the bulk of the population, particularly the middle, middle-lower and the working classes, who form the bulk of the population, of whom the greatest sufferers would naturally be the agriculturists. What the country wants is a stable and steady standard of value for the purposes of internal and external exchange and not a fluctuating standard. The reader will thus see why the nations of the world have always tried their best to arrive at some stable standard of value with a view to achieve this ideal.

THE CURRENCY ACT OF 1927.

In the terms of the recommendations of the Commission of 1926, the now famous Act IV of 1927 was passed. This Act amended the old Acts of 1906 known as the Indian Coinage Act of that year, and the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1923. The first alteration was to the effect that the British sovereigns, and half sovereigns, were removed from the status of legal tender in India. The next was that it fixed the value of gold in rupees and notes at 8.47512 instead of 11.30016 grains for one rupee. It made it compulsory under section 4 of the Act for the Government to buy gold at Rs. 21-3-1 per tola of fine gold in bars containing not less than 400 oz. and section 5 made it compulsory for them to sell gold for delivery at the Bombay Mint or at the option of the Government, sterling at the same price, after allowing for the normal cost of transmission from Bombay to London, provided that no person was entitled to claim this gold for less than 1065 tolas or 400 oz. of fine gold. The position therefore created by this Act was that there was an automatic conversion currency in gold bars, thereby maintaing the adequate number of notes in circulation and preventing them from getting issued in excess of the wants of the people. The notes were also convertible in silver rupees at the appointed centres. The currency reserve was to be made up of (1) gold and silver reserve and (2) securities reserve. The securities reserve was to include securities of the Government of India, those of the United Kingdom with the date of maturity which was not more than one year from the date of purchase and bills of exchange maturing within 30 days of the total value of not more than 12 crores. This was the position until we were confronted with the shock of England going off the gold standard and the passing of the two now famous Ordinances of September, 1931. We shall consider the position created in September 1931 in our next talk.

(To Be Continued.)

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from Column 6

ably and convincingly as Mahatma Gandhi. They have therefore, agreed amongst themselves to accept Mahatma Gandhi as their spokesman.

WILL THE LIBERALS REMAIN LOYAL?

The General Election is found the best shelter by those who are anxious to put off the Indian issue. It is frequently stated as an apologia for the slow progress of the Conference that the Election has overshadowed the Round Table Conference. But it is evident that the heart of the Ministers is not in the Conference. One can appreciate the argument if only there was a failure on the part of the Ministers to attend the Conference but as matters stand we find, apart from attendance and interest that is lacking in the Conference, the British Ministers have so far taken no decision on any issue and the process of 'filling in the picture' is going on as merrily, also wearily, as before. The only net result of the gas blown in St. James's Palace has been the creation of sub-committees and their endless discussions with a view to "arrive at an agreed solution." But what are the dry facts? They have failed to arrive at any agreed solution.

The plain truth is until the British Government declares its policy on the fundamental question of transfer of power, it will be impossible for any leader to dream of solving the smaller issues. But Britain is dilly-dallying to do what the Indian leaders want. She is therefore courting trouble which may set in as soon as the General Election is over. For Mahatma Gandhi wants to play a fair game and he will not do anything when his opponent is engaged in another direction. It only remains to be seen whether, though to-day the Liberals will have him as their spokesman, they will retain that spirit of loyalty when he withdraws from the R.T.C. as a result of Britain's failure to meet India fairly and squarely.

TO MY MUSLIM BRETHREN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Day by day the political horizon in London is getting darker and darker, and the barometer is not at all favourable. After sitting for over a month, the Federal Committee rightly boasts of having not done a single tangible work. The Princes, instead of at least not adding fuel to the fire, are creating fresh difficulties by insisting on the appointment of The Expert Committee and leaving all their activities to the mercy of the Crown. Lord Sankey plays his role fairly well, and we sincerely congratulate him for it.

As if those were insufficient for our beloved leader, the members of the Minority Committee are simply making a fool of themselves. When each and every true Indian in India is bitterly wailing under the agony of the heavy foreign yoke, the Muslim delegates are sinfully wrangling for separate electorate and the number of seats not only for themselves but for other minorities also. Moreover the feeling of these portriots who claim to represent the "entire" Muslim community and are proud of having "India de within the British Commonwealth of nations with His Majesty's Government as the head of it" does not seem to be at all moved by the humiliating speech of the Premier..

In such trying circumstances the only advice I can give to my Muslim brethren is to follow the example of the "depressed classes and repudiate their preposterous claim—especially that of Sir Muhamed Shafi—of speaking for them. Public meetings should be held all over India and resolutions of full confidence in Mahatmaji and joint electorate should be passed. I think it will immensely strengthen the hands of Gandhiji as the plenipotentiary of India, and expose to the whole world the diplomatic tactics of the British Re-actionaries. The marvellous but wholesome effect of such an action on Dr. Ambedkar must always be kept in mind.

—Yours, faithfully,
M. H. CAPTAIN.
Bandra, October 24.

BOMBAY POLITICAL SUFFERERS' BUREAU

A Non-Political Institution To Further Humanitarian Cause

The following appeal has been issued by the Political Sufferers Bureau, Bombay:—

As a result of the great political movement which the country witnessed during the last year and the political activities in the past, beginning from 1914, about 1500 political prisoners are rotting in jails to-day, about 450 exiles are prevented from entering their beloved country and about 600 young men are locked up in the detention camps in Bengal. With a view to collect and publish complete information about them; to provide relief for the released prisoners by starting a Political Sufferers' Home; to co-ordinate the activities of organisations with similar objects; to agitate against the atrocities of jail life & official persecution and to agitate for the immediate release of all political prisoners, the Political Sufferers' Bureau has been established.

NO POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The Bureau is intended to function as an auxiliary to all organizations which probe deeper into the evils of our society and who are working to remove them. Our task is to render all help to them so that the burden of looking after the disabled and disbanded soldiers of freedom may not come in the way of those organizations which have set themselves upon a particular task. The Bureau will not be therefore a political organization with a political programme of its own, but it will be an adjunct to all such organizations which are fighting against British imperialism and whose members are liable to suffer on account of their convictions. It will co-operate with them to agitate against all the lawless laws which are used as instruments of coercion and persecution by the Government. The objects of the bureau are:—

OBJECTS OF INSTITUTION.

1 To collect and publish complete records of all political prisoners in different jails in India;

2 To agitate for the better treatment of political prisoners and abolition of class distinction in jails;

3 To have a complete record of all Indian exiles abroad to give them all possible help;

4 To agitate for the unconditional withdrawal of ban imposed on all political exiles;

5 To agitate for the immediate and unconditional release of all detenus and to cultivate public opinion to make all such lawless laws impossible;

6 To agitate for the removal of restrictions on personal liberty of movement and speech;

7 To establish Political Sufferers' Home so as to render medical and such necessary aid to such released political prisoners who are wrecked physically by undergoing long terms of imprisonment and are in need of it.

8 To render legal and financial help for the defence of undertrial political prisoners;

9 To co-operate with institutions with similar objects;

10 In general to do all that is in the power of the Bureau to further this humanitarian cause.

11 In order to popularize the Bureau so that every political sufferer may take advantage of it, it will publish literature and organize meetings and conferences to bring together the political sufferers of various shades of political opinion and belonging to different organizations.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

We firmly believe that every political sufferer in the country and outside will avail himself of the opportunity of registering with us and calling upon us to render him our services which are always at his disposal. We equally believe that the generous public will also respond enthusiastically in order to encourage this humanitarian activity which we have undertaken by giving substantial material help by way of subscription to our funds and their fullest sympathy and support. We also count upon enlisting the active co-operation of all political organizations like the Congress, Youth Leagues, Independence of India League, Naujawan Bharat Sabha and others, whose members will be benefitted through our efforts and those organizations who are to-day working with objects similar to ours, like the Congress Hospital. We call upon everyone who sympathise with the cause of freedom to send in their mite to make the Bureau a useful institution.

MANAGEMENT OF BUREAU.

The management of the Bureau will be by a Committee of ardent workers in public life drawn from different political organizations who have been persecuted by arrest and imprisonment and who realize the urgent need of rendering help to the innumerable political sufferers.

The Bureau will have its office in Bombay. Its temporary headquarters are at Dwarkadas Mansion, 3rd Floor, Benham Hall Lane, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. The permanent headquarters will be established in the Political Sufferers' Home.

All subscribers and donors to the Bureau will be entered on the benefactors' list of the Bureau which will be kept in the Office. The names of those subscribing Rs. 500/- or more will be displayed prominently with their consent on the walls of the Sufferers Home. All subscriptions above ten rupees will be announced in the press with the names of the subscribers. Literature will be sent to them free of cost.

PERSONNEL OF BUREAU.

The Bureau consists of the following members:—

President: Swami Kumaranand. Vice-President: Sit. K. K. Menon (Member B.P.C.C.) Secretaries: Sardar Jamiat Singh, Sit K. C. S. Panniker. Committee Members: Sits. Purshotamdas Tricumdas Bar-at-Law, (Member B.P.C.C.) Dhurandher, Charles Mascarenhas Khamber Iver, Dr. M. R. Shetty Miss Dilshad Sayyad.

All communications and enquiries may be addressed to the Secretaries.

Political Sufferers' Bureau Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay. No. 4.

Latest Victim Of Unemployment.

Unemployment in the city took for its toll another victim who threw himself from the third floor of a house to end the misery of his mundane existence. The deceased, Pranjiwan Kalyan, lived in a house on the third floor in Benham Lane. On Sunday afternoon he threw himself to unemployment. His body was removed to the morgue where the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Baroness Orczy's Advice.

"There is not a man or woman living who would not derive some benefit."

THE BARONESS ORCZY.

Someone has said that the human mind being a product of the struggle for existence, is essentially a food seeking system.

That is to say, it is a system which enables you to earn your living.

Of course, it is more than that, or can be made more than that, by proper training and education. But essentially it is that at present.

It follows, therefore, that unless you are fully utilizing your mental system you are not earning as good a living as you otherwise would do. And there are tens of thousands of people to-day, who are only utilizing one-half or one-quarter of their mental powers.

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"Believe me, I have studied the little books each of them a small gold-mine which goes to enrich the brain. There is not a man or woman living, who would not derive 'some' benefit from them, and there are thousands—nay, millions—to whom they would mean 'just' the difference between a life of mediocrity and disappointment and one of prosperity and triumph."

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New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	„	11.51.813
Premium Income	„	30,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	„	7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	„	1,60.00.000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	„	6,55,70,916

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HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following is a summary of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 17th instant:—

CHOLERA:—During the week there were in all 1,173 attacks and 509 deaths due to cholera against 968 and 472 in the previous week. Including Town Circles Poona District reported 249 attacks and 115 deaths against 281-143 in the previous week: East Khandesh 188-66 against 156-64: Nasik 122-49 against 70-28: Ahmednagar 186-83 against 147-56: West Khnadesh 101-28 against 40-20: Sholapur 47-21 against 43-28: Satara 53-32 against 58-38: Belgaum 39-16 against 17-11: Dharwar 28-13 against 32-14: Ratnagiri 9-7; Surat 97-44 against 75-29: Panch Mahals 5-5 against 1-0: Kolaba 17-14 against 22-22 and Thana 32-16 against 16-14.

1650 c.cs. of anti-cholera vaccine were supplied by the office of the Director of Public Health to Medical Officers Ic Dispensaries and special Medical Officers on cholera duty in the Presidency proper.

PLAGUE:—In the Presidency proper there were in all 238 attacks and 140 deaths from Plague against 132-82 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles are as follows:—Belgaum 128 attacks and 71 deaths against 51-31 in the previous week: Dharwar 46-29 against 38-17: Bijapur 7-8 against 9-9: Kanara 0-1 against 2-3: Satara 52-27 against 22-10: Thana 3-4 against 6-7 and Surat 2-0 against 3-4.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, visited Satara, Wai and Karad towns and suggested preventive measures to the local bodies.

SMALL-POX:—The following is the extent of the prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Belgaum 7 attacks and 2 deaths: Bijapur 0-1: Karana 0-1: Thana 4-4; Nasik 4-1: Hyderabad 3-0: Nawabshah 5-1: and Larkana 1-0. Total 24 attacks and 10 deaths against 36 in the previous week.

VACCINE INSTITUTE, BELGAUM:—The total number of doses of lymph despatched from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute to the different affected parts of the Presidency during the week was 20.300.

INFLUENZA.—One death from Influenza was reported from Belgaum District during the week. Thar and Parkar had only one attack.

Mahad town had 4 attacks. Two deaths from the attacks in the previous week were reported from Bombay City.

Poona City Congress Committee.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 24.

The working committee of P. C.C. met on the 21st instant and accepted the resignation of Sjt. Harolikar and Satyabhamabai Kuwalekar from the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and nominated Messrs. Talegauker, Girinarayen and Bhundari in their places.

It was also decided that Congress members should use khadi only.

RETRENCHMENT IN MUNICIPALITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. A. G. Viegas has moved in the Corporation that while effecting economics in the Municipal expenditure, the employees who draw Rs. 200/- and less including the menial staff should not be affected.

When the resolution was being discussed on Thursday last, Mr. L. R. Tairsee observed that the resolution was an election stunt on the part of Dr. Viegas.

Nine-tenth of the municipal voters are persons whose monthly income is less than Rs. 200 and very naturally their whole hearted sympathies are with the employees of the municipality, a cut in whose salaries is being contemplated in spite of the clear resolution of the Corporation, dated 20th November 1930 and 9th July 1931.

Bombay Tenants Association completely identifies in the present case with the poor employees of the Municipality and has decided to offer its moral support to them. The Association trusts that the members of the Corporation will rise to the occasion and pass the resolution when the discussion is resumed on Monday. Monday's voting on the resolution will show who are the real friends of the poor. After reading the division list it will be the duty of the Bombay tenants to make it impossible for any Tairsee who votes for a cut in a poor man's bread to enter the corporation hereafter.—Yours, etc.

S. N. GOKHALE.
Secretary, Bombay, Tenants' Association.

WAR AGAINST USURY.

Bill in Bombay Council.

Following are some of the bills to be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. Syed Munawar's Bill to regulate the keeping of Accounts of Certain Transactions has been entitled the Bombay Regulation of Accounts Act, 193.... The objects of the measure, are explained in its six clauses. The statement of objects and reasons says:—

Despite the steady growth of the Co-operative Movement in the Bombay Presidency, professional moneylenders known as Marwaris, Pathans, Banyas and other Sahukars, flourish in every town and village of the Presidency. Except for a small proportion of them who are honest, a very big number has acquired a reputation for dishonesty, usury and other malpractices easily practised on the illiterate poor and labour classes. It is common knowledge that interest at high rates ranging from 24 to 300 per cent. is charged by many such moneylenders who induce people to borrow, deduct first month's interest from the principal before issuing the loan and recover the dues under threats of violence. No doubt, the Usurious Loans Act, passed by the Imperial Legislature in 1918, provides a legal remedy, but this applies only to such cases of usury as are referred to courts of law. Numberous cases of substantially unfair transactions, however, do not come before courts of law not merely for economic reason but because the poor, helpless people are afraid of harassment and victimisation by their creditors. Consequently, thousands of people belonging to the agricultural and labouring classes remain in life-long indebtedness almost invariably to the same moneylenders.

TO CHECK RECKLESS BORROWING.

This Bill is thus a necessary adjunct to the Usurious Loans Act. Its purpose is to exercise a legal check upon unscrupulous moneylenders as also upon reckless borrowers who habitually indulge in the delight of borrowing.

The Bill is an adaptation of the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1929, passed at the instance of that Government on the conviction that the profession of moneylending in that province has assumed a menacing aspect. The profession has admittedly become a worse evil in the Presidency and this fact justifies the early introduction of this measure of social legislation.

UPPER AGE-LIMIT FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act has been introduced by Mr. R.R. Bakhale. In the statement of subjects and reasons it is said:

The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India contains on page 29, the following suggestion:—

"We would also call attention to the desirability of bringing the upper age-limit for compulsory education at least up to 12 years, the minimum age of factory employment. The present system in Bombay, under which compulsory education stops at 11, involves the loss of a valuable year and jeopardizes the results already achieved."

This Bill seeks to carry out the above suggestion by amending the definition of "child" and thereby raising the upper age-limit to 12.

Mr. A.K. Risaldar's Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920, in its statement of objects and reasons, refers to "the various cases of abductions and rape of female passengers by drivers who are engaged as servants due to the bad character of such drivers of public conveyances." The ordinary criminal law, it is stated, is not enough to bring those people to book and "it is considered that if a security is demanded, it will act as a prevention to many a malpractice by a driver."

GENERAL MULCAHY ACCUSED

Angry Scene In Dail

(Orient Press Service.)
LONDON, Oct. 17.
(CENSORED)

In "Dail Eireann" yesterday hard and angry words were exchanged between the Government supporters and Mr. De Valera's followers.

Deputy Aiken, Mr. De Valera's whip, appealed for National unity and later on accused General Mulcahy of having plotted with him to poison the British troops when General Mulcahy tried to deny of having ever been in secret societies.

Deputy Aiken was the Deputy Chief of Staff in the Irish Republican Army during the Sinn Fein days.—"Liberty".

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.

Statement Of Accounts From February To July.

The following is a six monthly statement of accounts of the Meerut Conspiracy Case Defence Fund. From February 1st to July 31st 1931:—

The accused here desire to thank those whose contributions have hitherto enabled them to maintain their defence arrangements. At the same time we wish to point out that we are in urgent need of further assistance to carry on these arrangements we therefore appeal for contributions to our defence fund. All such contributions should be sent direct to the undersigned.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total balance carried forward in the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., on Feb. 1st 1931	300	7	11
Total cash in hand on Feb. 1st 1931	12	2	6
Received from the L. A. I. Meerut Prisoners' Defence Committee, London, through R. Bridgeman, Hon. Sec.	1002	1	1
Miscellaneous contributions towards messing fund during six months	147	11	0
From comrade Halim March and July	20	0	0
Collection by the Y. W.L. Bombay April 1931	16	0	0
From comrade Abani Chaudhuri, April and July	30	0	0
By collection from Bombay June 1931	18	7	3
From Jai Gopal, Lahore June and July	12	8	0
Grand total	1559	6	9

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenses to Defence Counsel Shiv Prasad, Esqr., Feb. to May inclusive	440	0	0
Travelling expenses for Defence and Bail purposes, and general expenses	373	3	0
Stationery, Cablegrams, Telegrams, Postages, Stamps, Typewriter charges, paper, carbons and miscellaneous office expenses	133	0	9
Defence Office Rent	120	0	0
Defence office staff salary, Furniture hire, utensils, messing and Tonga hire, etc	475	1	0
Total expenditure for 6 months	1541	4	9
Total balance in Allahabad Bank, Ltd., on July 31st 1931	4	6	3
Cash on hand	13	11	0
Total	1559	6	0

District Jail, Meerut, U.P.
(Sd.) B. F. BRADLEY,
Treasurer, Defence Fund
October 19 1931.

NEW ASHRAM OPENED.

Dr. Sumant Mehta Settles Down Amongst Baroda Peasantry.

(From Our Correspondent).
KAOL, Oct. 23.

The Baroda Praja Mandla was active for sometime past with a plan to take more effective measures to awaken the mass consciousness amongst the peasantry of the State, and they realised that the opening of a few settlements all round was the only effective solution of the problem. Accordingly a new Ashram, which it is hoped will be a nucleus of a network of settlements all over the State, was opened at Shertha, a village about 12 miles north of Ahmedabad.

Dr. Sumant Mehta and two other experienced workers have collected a band of local workers, and have decided to settle down in this village. On the occasion of the opening of the new centre a number of workers from Ahmedabad, Baroda and various other towns in the Kadi District had assembled at the Ashram to bless the advent this new phase in the political life of the Baroda people. The local populace turned up in large numbers to witness the ceremony. The Ashram is situated in a quiet, beautiful garden attached to a Mandir.

In the morning of the Dashera, there was a Prabhat Feri taken out and under very encouraging environments the Flag hoisting ceremony was performed by Shrimati Shardaben Mehta who had come here for the occasion from Ahmedabad. At mid-day there was a public meeting. Messages of congratulations and good wishes were at first raed out, prominent among them being from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Bombay branch of the Praja Mandal. The Sardar had sent a brotherly message of good wishes wherein he stressed upon the necessity of having settlements of the type of Bardoli Ashrams for understanding the village and peasant problems and bringing about their awakening.

Brief speeches were made by some prominent workers present wishing success to the new mission of Dr. Mehta who has solely devoted himself to the work of uplift of Baroda people. Mrs. Mehta's was a very touching speech inasmuch as she referred to the realisation of their life's dreams dreamt all these years.

Dr. Sumant as senior inmate of the Ashram addressed the gathering and thanked them for their blessings. He further said that their was an attempt at self-purification and service of the village populace through such Ashrams was a means to that end. The programme of work was not only militant, but it was definitely aimed at making the people fearless and to infuse into them a spirit of self-help and self-reliance. He also asked the audience to be patiently watching their humble work and not to build very high hopes about their work unless and until they bestirred themselves to active co-operation in the onerous task undertaken by him and his colleagues.

The function terminated with music after a very delightful programme for two hours.

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SINO-JAPANESE TANGLE

Plea For Unbiassed View

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

A social gathering was arranged at Ming Hsin Library by the Chinese community of Calcutta on Saturday the 17th instant. A number of Press representatives and some other gentlemen were accorded a hearty welcome by Messrs. Chang Chung Yung and other leading members of the community.

The present state of affairs in China in connexion with the Manchurian situation was explained to the guests after they had been entertained to refreshments. It was stated that prior to the actual occupation of the Chinese territory in Manchuria defenceless cities had been bombarded, and public buildings razed to the ground by the invaders. Besides these Japanese aeroplanes were employed to throw bombs on many other places and in order to check any anti-Japanese movements Japanese warships and naval forces were despatched to various ports along the Yangtse river.

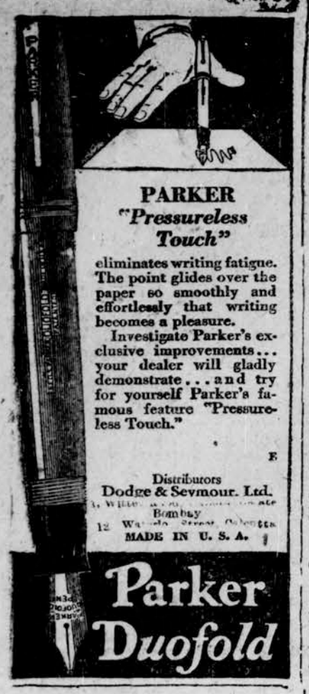
It was further explained that notwithstanding the fact that China was put to great humiliation in many ways her troops stationed in the cities involved strictly observed the instructions of their Government who ordered them to adopt an attitude of non-resistance so that the peace of the world might not be jeopardised. The Chinese Government had all along complied with the Kellogg Pact, but it was alleged, Japan, though she was like China a signatory to the Pact took undue advantage of her military strength and disregarded world opinion.

An earnest appeal was made in conclusion to the Pres representatives present at the meeting for assistance in circulating true and unbiassed views regarding the Manchurian situation. The appeal was favourably received.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

Jamalpore, District Mymensigh (East Bengal), was the scene of simultaneous police raids at several houses in the morning of the 19th instant. In the early hours the house of a leading "Mukhtear" of the town was surrounded and the inmates were not allowed to go out even to answer nature's call. Another house was thorough ly searched in the suburbs of the town but nothing incriminating was found. A young man, Mr. Dhirendra Kumar De, was arrested there. The raids and tht arrest are believid to have been made in connexion with an alleged attempted dacoity. Mr. De and others who were already arrested in this connexion were not granted bail.

The young men had suffered imprisonment during the Civil Disobedience movement, and after their release were arrested and re-arrested on suspicion of complicity in a number of dacoity cases in Jamalpore sub-division during the last few months but after a few months' detention in custody had to be ultimately discharged for want of evidence in all the cases.



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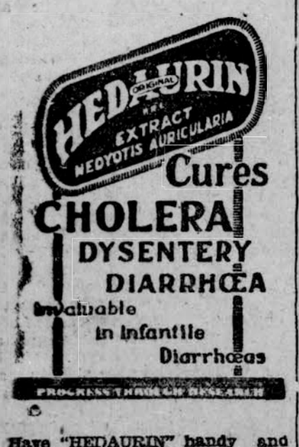

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TRADE & FINANCE.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF MONEY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

Money rates continued extremely easy with an abundant supply of fund and call loans were placed at about 4 1-2 p.c. Release of funds from gold exports and maturing treasury bills account for the present situation. Furthermore, Government have expanded currency by were Rs. 667 lacs, making a total of Rs. 12.46 crores in the last fortnight. Treasury bill maturities amounted to the large figure of Rs. 814.50 lacs, while renewals Rs. 594.50 lacs. The trade demand shows a fall of Rs. 256.66 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month, 5 p.c. two months 5 1/2 p.c. three months 6 p.c. and six months 5 p.c.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 16th October 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 110.74 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 9,29,08,000 as compared with Rs. 26.86 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.61, an increase of 1.68 p.c. over last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 76.69 lacs and by Rs. 129.73 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted have increased slightly by Rs. 11.6 lacs. Government deposits have receded by Rs. 50.43 lacs to Rs. 7.64 crores, while other deposits have risen by Rs. 70.47 lacs to Rs. 63.37 crores. The bank has repaid Rs. 1 1/2 crores out of the Rs. 2 1/2 crores borrowed from the Currency department against internal bills. The bank rate stands at 8 p.c.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks were firm and a buoyant tone was manifest towards the close. A sharp rise in India sterling stocks influenced by prospects of National Government being returned to power in Great Britain reacted favourably on local rates. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper recorded a rise of about 3 points to Rs. 53/4 and there was some investment inquiry for tax free bonds. 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan improved to Rs. 92 1933 Loan is quoted at Rs. 96-14, 1935 at Rs. 91 and 1939-44 at Rs. 83. 6 p.c. 1932 bonds steadied to Rs. 99-8, while 1933-36 loan eased slightly to Rs. 90-4. 6 1/2 p.c. B. Dev. Loan was steady at Rs. 99-14. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan rose to Rs. 57-4 and 1934-37 Loan to Rs. 85-4. 4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan declined to Rs. 67-8, while 1934 bonds steadied to Rs. 91-4.

The currency statement of the 15th instant shows a further rise of Rs. 479.91 lacs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 156.73 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 67.54 lacs to Rs. 125.08 crores, while silver bullion has increased by Rs. 21.95 lacs to Rs. 6.41 crores. Gold bullion is up by Rs. 8 lacs to Rs. 4.28 crores. The statement shows that loans against inland bills are reduced from Rs. 2 1/2 crores to Rs. 1 crore.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was distinctly firm and rates rose by full 1/4d to 1s. 6d. for ready T. T. Large selling orders were placed on the market, but banks were unwilling buyers without cover, a position quite the reverse of that ruling less than a month ago. Continuous exports of gold and the realisation of the fact that there was no legally defined upper sterling point at which Government were under obligation to buy sterling accounted for this tendency. Furthermore, merchandise export bills were also placed in small lots, while inquiry for remittances remained negligible. Government would do well to define the upper sterling point, since rupee has been linked to sterling and the lower point laid down. Apprehensions regarding this may hamper to some extent genuine export trade. Forward deliveries were also firm with but few buyers under 1s 6d upto January 1932.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from doll. 3.87 to doll. 3.96, but closed at doll. 3.94. French francs depreciated from 97.75 to 1000.43, closing at 99.87. The Belga and the Italian lira closed at 23.00 and 75.25.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady during the early part, but prices declined sharply towards the close following firmer New York-London cross rate as well as rupee sterling rate. Ready which opened at Rs. 26-3 per tola dropped to Rs. 25-6. Export of the metal this week is likely to be comparatively small, since the margin has narrowed and bills against gold export are difficult to place. The daily offtake has shrunk to some 3000 tolas with stocks approximating 2 lacs tolas. The quotation for sovereigns declined to Rs. 16 2 both for ready and delivery 24th October. The price of London gold eased from 106s 11d. to 104s 6d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 26-3 and Rs. 25.6 for ready, 28th October and 26th November settlements. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £5000. The total imports during the week amounted to 166,722 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nil.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market developed extreme weakness during the latter part following advices from Shanghai and a drop of almost a penny per ounce standard in London. The prospects of an early amicable settlement of the Sino-Japanese situation in Manchuria and firmness in the dollar account for this position. Ready declined from Rs. 58-2 to Rs. 55, but closed at Rs. 56-4 per 100 tolas. The offtake continues small at some 10 to 15 bars a day while stocks amount to about 3500 bars. In Shanghai the tael dropped from 1s.8-18d. to 1s.7-18d. In London the highest and Lowest rates were 17-5/8d and 16-11/16d for ready and 17-3/4d and 16-13/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-2 and Rs. 55 cum duty for ready; Rs. 54-8 and Rs. 51-8ex duty for 31st October settlement and Rs. 55-0 and Rs. 51-10-ex duty for 30th November settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £32,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2500 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000.

SHARES.

Prices on the Stock Exchange tended to be lower owing to unloading by bulls and absence of investment demand. Cotton mill shares declined towards the close on lower price of raw cotton.

CANADIAN DOLLAR.

The Canadian Government issued on the 19th inst. an Order-in-Council forbiding the export of gold except by Government license. The Order which is applicable until March 1,1932, is designed to safeguard the gold standard and enable overseas obligations to be met while maintaining the present statutory gold deposits against the Canadian note issues in London the Canadian dollar is now quoted at doll. 4.40 to the pound.

INDIAN FEDERATION AND PRINCES.

Mr. Satyamurty On Irrelevant Talks At R. T. C.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, delivered the first of his series of "V. Krishnaswamy Iyer" lectures arranged by the Madras University, last evening at the Senate House, the subject being "Indian Federation."

At the outset, he said that the progress of British India ought not to be delayed for the sake of making it easy for the Indian States to enter the Federation. The real difficulty came from His Majesty's Government. Mr. MacDonald had at the conclusion of the last Round Table Conference had declared as follows:—

"His Majesty's Government has taken note of the fact that the deliberations of the Conference have proceeded on the basis accepted by all parties that the Central Government should be a Federation of all India embracing both the Indian States and British India in a bi-cameral Legislature....With a Legislature constituted on a Federal basis, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to recognise the principle of the responsibilities of the Executive to the Legislature."

If it were possible for India to contemplate the possibility of the Indian States not coming into the Federation, the question emerged whether there was any need for development on the Federal lines of British Indian Provinces as such.

After referring to the recommendation of the Government of India on this point, Mr. Satyamurthi said that no clear case could be made out for a strong Unitary Government. The inclination of the Government of India, the Simon Commission and the British politicians at the Round Table Conference for a federation was due to their unwillingness to recognise in India a strong Central Government responsible to the people of India and no longer responsible to the British Parliament. All the talk about the vastness of India and her population and the manifoldness of her problems were irrelevant. An extensive measure of decentralisation was quite compatible with the unitary system of Government. Therefore complete decentralisation and local autonomy were perfectly consistent with a unitary constitution for India.

FIELD FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

(Continued from page 4.)

operation of economic institutions, and without a coherent programme for doing so. It should have left to the upholders of capitalism the uphill struggle of making it work in the crazy post-war world and the responsibility for rendering it palatable enough to the population so that it would not be upset. We can no longer consider MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas accredited leaders of British labour, but it is almost tragic that they, in the name of labour, should have accepted the task of doing capitalism's dirty work after the crisis had arrived. Fortunately the bulk of the party, under the leadership of the wiser Arthur Henderson, has gone at once to the opposition, and repudiates all connection with the deflationary police. We hope that they will in the future choose to stand or fall by a more fundamental programme—one which is aimed, not simply at rescuing the victims of the competitive juggernaut, but at creating a rational economic order. This may well include, as integral parts of its plan, such things as unemployment insurance and public housing but its main objective should be a set of economic institutions organised for the purpose of producing for consumption, rather than disorganized for the benefit of the enterprisers' 'freedom' and chance to make speculative profits.

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION OF WITNESSES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A campaign of victimisation seem to be planned, by certain District Officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway against the workers who appeared before the Court of Inquiry and gave evidence against the Railway. The workers specially of the Tariff Department are being transferred to the out-of-the-way stations and there they are harassed by the officials under the various pleas. Some mistake of the other will be made out against them. A good number of them, mostly leaders of the Union, have been transferred from Bombay section to other districts at very short notices and some are discharged for trifling causes. To gibe concrete instances, one Mr. Hari Har, and Raj Kishore, gateman at Mahim who appeared before the Court of Enquiry were suspended for no adequate reasons and on representation of Union they were taken back on duty. Now notices of discharge have been served upon them.

It is very surprising that workers should be peanlised for appearing before a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government and speaking truth. It is beyond reason and justice that the Agent, B. P and C. I. Railway, should allow his District Officers free sway in harassing and victimising the poor staff. It is deliberate insult and affront to the Court of Inquiry that witnesses that appear before it should receive such treatment. Will the Chairman of the Court of Inquiry take note of this —Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

ZAMINDARS IN THE U. P.

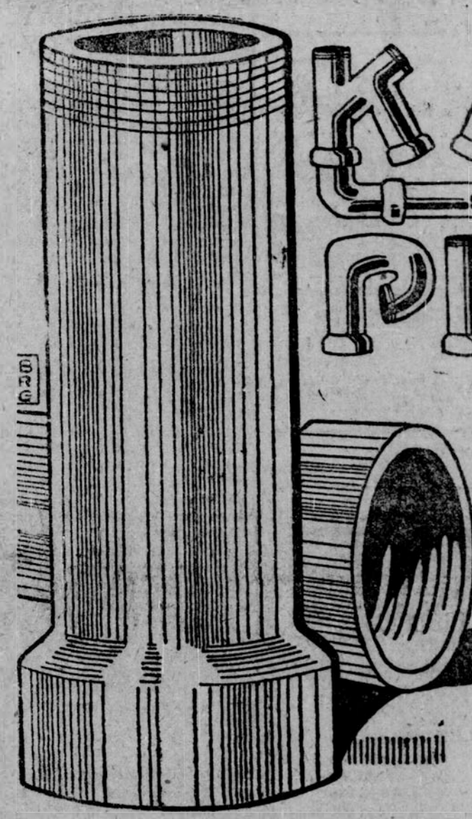
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The remission of rent, at 6, 7 and 8 annas per rupee, without liberal remission of revenue, will render the position of the U P. Zamindars pitiable.

For the sake of facility, let us calculate per Rs. 100/ of the gross rental. From this Rs. 100/, we should deduct Rs. 68/ i.e. Rs. 40/ (the revenue), Rs. 4/ (the cesses), Rs. 10/ (the village and collection expenses), Rs. 7/, (the inevitable lowest arrears owing to poverty, death and decamping of the tenants) and Rs. 7/ (the lowest litigation expenses). Thus Rs. 100/ (without any remission in rent) minus the aforesaid Rs. 68/ left a balance of Rs. 32/ per cent. to the Zamindars for their maintenance and marriage, religious and other expenses.

The reduction of rent by 6, 7 and 8 annas per rupee will reduce the gross rental from Rs. 100/ to Rs. 62/8/0, 56/4/0 and Rs. 50/ respectively causing loss of Rs. 5/8/, Rs. 11/12 and Rs. 18/ per cent. respectively to the Zamindars. The Zamindars are mostly indebted and, their being no respect for Zamindari now-a-days, the Banks and money lenders do not care to purchase or advance money on villages. The Government must be knowing the truth of the above by its own experience of Zamindari through the Court of Wards. What are the Zamindars to do? Does not the above necessitate liberal remission in revenue? There are the questions that are to be courageously and emphatically urged by the Zamindars and to be fairly, satisfactorily and sympathetically solved by the Government of the U. P., of Agra and Oudh.—Yours, etc.,

Aditya Prasad,
Aditya Bhavan,
Lucknow, Oct. 20.



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INCOME TAX VAGARIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I agree that the powers of the income tax authorities are so wide and the certain sections of the Act are used particularly to harass the assessees. I use the word 'harass' advisedly as at times—even if the officer may not be inclined to harass—the result turns out to be the same.

Take for instance Section 34 of the Act. This section is meant in the words of the statute "to assess income chargeable to income tax which has escaped assessment in any financial year or has been assessed at too low a rate."

This section is used often enough in cases where settlements have been arrived at, to re-open them only with a view to extract money.

This is possible as the assessee who settles is always not in a position to render accounts or accounts which may be acceptable to the Income Tax department. And why so?

I will take a concrete instance of a firm having "business connection in British India." This firm who is representing the foreign firm although keeping accounts in the strictly merchandile bases, will be forced to settle the case in such cases consideration under Section 34 should be restricted.

Secondly in the case of an assessment under section 23(4) if the party has tried to get the case re-opened under section 27 of the Act and has failed and has not been given the chance of producing the books by the appellate authorities, it is gross injustice to ask him to produce the books under section 34 and avoid refund of tax paid in excess. This should be so amended that in case the higher officers have failed to order re-opening of the case, nothing in the Act will give them powers to call for books in the next year. As the Act now stands the assessee cannot claim any refund—as the officer can close the proceedings at any stage in case he sees that nothing has escaped assessment while the assessee cannot escape a nominal discrepancy.

Third. This may not rest there in case the officer is able to find out certain discrepancies. It might result in an action under section 28 or if the party is really unfortunate under section 52 (an offence under section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Fourth. The period under section 35 for "rectifying a mistake apparent from the record" is 'one year from the date of any order passed' while the department under the Act claims to catch any profits which might have escaped assessment or has been assessed at too low a rate.'

This is injustice. Either section 35 should be amended making it obligator on the department to rectify any mistake apparent from the record upto the end of the next financial year, or modify section 34.

Fifth. Section 33. The powers of revision by Commissioner are limited to one year. This should be extended to the end of the next financial year.

I think if you will open your columns for complaints of this nature and the public are made to feel that they are smarting under a system which requires overhauling the amendments and the complaints may receive the attention it deserves at the hands of the Central Board of Revenue.

I need not encroach on the limited space and hence I close this for the day.—Yours, etc.,

PRANLAL VAIDYA.
Income Tax Consultant.
Bombay.

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BERAR YOUTHS IN CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Oct. 24.

The second session of the Berar Youth Conference began this evening in Ganesh Theatre under the presidency of Sjt. Yusuf J. Meherally of Bombay. Large crowds of youths assembled.

Mr. P.Y. Deshpande, Chairman of the Reception Committee, while delivering his address, warned youths not to hanker after many resolutions but to pass a few, for organising the peasants' clan of Berar. He also condemned bartering on the part of Britishers of a Province like Berar whose people are widely awakened in political consciousness. No bartering on any principle would be tolerable.

Mr. Meherally delivered his address for one hour in the course of which he dealt with youths' generation. While speaking on the communal problem he rigorously condemned anti-National attitude of Muslims.

The Conference postponed till to-morrow morning.

The Subjects Committee is sitting to-night.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

HEDGE SELLING AND LONG LIQUIDATION

Trade Absorbs All Offerings

Bombay, Oct. 26.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market early declined on Southern hedge selling but prices rallied on trade buying Later on there was some long liquidation which depressed prices and the market closed at a decline of 7 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices declin d 5 points to 6.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a decline of 11 points to 6 68c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 11 to 13 points. Prices declined on actual profit taking and fair weight of selling on close. The market closed at a rise of 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 5 08.

East Indian Cotton futures closed steady at a rise of 10 points Egyptian Cotton prices closed 6 to 12 points higher.

The Alexandria Cotton market was steady and closed at a rise of 20 to 24 points.

The Ginning report will be issued to-day in America. The market depends upon political developments and any important advance from the present level is likely to meet with increased profit taking and hedge selling, we see no reason for any material decline. We prefer purchases on all easy markets and there is general revival in trade with more confidence seen during the last two years.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

A continuation of the recent buying movement sent prices still higher during the early part of the week. Some reactions followed but Southern hedging remained comparatively light while declines brought in sufficient trade or speculative buying to give the Market a steady undertone. Wet weather has delayed the picking but ginnings for the first half month are expected to break all records with private estimates placing the total ginned upto 18th October around 8 900,000 bales Hedging has not been in proportion to the rapid flow of cotton through the gins and there are numerous reports that speculators are buying spots in the Southern markets for investment. The holding movement by the farmers is more determined since the New Orleans agreement was ratified by the State Banking Associations An increased confidence in values is finding a more frequent expression but with supplies in the South accumulating, there is a disposition to buy on declines rather than to follow up advances.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. December Highest 6.95+.04 lowest 6.84—.07.

N. Y. January Highest 7.06 (11-36 a.m.) Lowest 6.95 (11-54 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-31 a.m.:—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—In Central Texas 90 per cent is picked, of which considerably is lying in farmyards. Heavy rains in the North-west Texas, damage unestimated.

12-18 p.m.:—Liverpool: Some long liquidation and hedge selling at the close.

5-46 p.m.:—New York market was steady on strength of Wall Street and Grains market.

Reuter's cable:—New York market early declined on Southern hedge selling but rallied later on trade buying: prices again declined on liquidation

BOMBAY STATISTICS.
(East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)

RECEIPTS from 1st Sept. to 22nd Oct.	54.963
Same time last season	1,07,651

EXPORTS from 1st Sept. to 22nd Oct.

	1931	1930
United Kingdom	3.011	5.193
Continent	31.640	69 052
China	55.809	70.041
Japan	43.327	1,73.025
Coast Ports	9.564	3,138
U.S.A.	....	75
Total	1,43,371	3,20,554

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 22nd Oct. ..	18,148
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 22nd Oct. 1931	95.452
Same period last year	82,252
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters dealers & mills in Bombay on 22nd Oct. 1931	4.76.354
Same time last year	4.39,438

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 13th Oct.	9,355
Total for the corresponding period last season	21,605
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 13th Oct.	40,472
Total for the corresponding period last season	53,864

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod, Liverpool, cable:—

"Market continues active with trade buying freely.

"Holding movement America impressive, market may work higher.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cables hedge selling, but heavy Continental and Japanese buying.

"Chicago cables regarding linseed, good buying all dips, cash premiums. Northwest increasing, reported prominent Wall Street clique buying wheat."

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York, cable:—

"While constructive developments expected Washington, local sentiment reactionary, may work higher but inclined await recession before buying."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co have received to-day the following valuable information from our Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market broadening Look for gradual improved worlds conditions. Expect trade support on declines.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGES.
Shanghai, Oct. 26.

T Shanghai on London 1/7-7/16
T Shanghai on London (2 Months Forward). 1/7-3/8
Market:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENING
Liverpool, Oct. 26.

January 4.62
Opening Range:—
January 4.62 to 4.64
11-10 A.M. PRICE:
January 4.61

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.
Liverpool, Oct. 26.

January 7.35
Upper,—
January 5.64
OPENING:—

LONDON EXCHANGES: (OPENING RANGES).

London, October 26.

T.T. London on Berlin 24th instant closing 16.77-1/2; 26th instant opening 16.825.

T.T. London on New York 24th inst. closing 3.91-1/8; 26th inst. opening 3.93-3/4.

T.T. London on Amsterdam 24th inst. closing 9.66; 26th opening 9.71.

T.T. London on Brussels 24th inst. closing 28.03; 26th inst. opening (not quoted).

T.T. London on Madrid 24th inst. closing 43.98; 26th inst. opening 44.18.

T.T. London on Milan 24th inst closing 75.25; 26th inst. (not quoted).

T.T. London on Berne 24th instant closing 19.96; 26th inst. opening 20.75.

T.T. London on Paris 24th inst. closing 99.43; 26th inst. opening 99.93.

WHEAT: LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Liverpool, October 26.

To-day's opening quotations:—
October 4s. 11d. Value.
December 5s. 3/4d. Paid.
March 5s. 3-1/2d. Paid.
May 5s. 5-5/8d. Paid.
Market:—Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES: LONDON MARKET.

London, October 26.

To-day's opening quotations:—
September:—
Sellers (not quoted).
Buyers (not quoted).
Business done (not quoted).
October:—
Sellers 6/9.
Buyers 6.
Business done (not quoted).
November:—
Sellers 6/6.
Buyers 6/3.
Business done (not quoted).
December:—
Sellers 6/5-3/4.
Buyers 6/5-1/2.
Business done (not quoted).
January:—
Sellers 6/6-1/2.
Buyers 6/6.
Business done (not quoted).
February:—
Sellers 6/7-1/2.
Buyers 6/6-3/4.
Market:—Steady.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 26.

In sympathy with easier New York advices and unfavourable political report, the market opened weak at Rs. 179-8, for Broach April/May delivery. There was heavy buying by prominent business operators, and prices rapidly advanced to Rs. 181-12. There was scattered liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 181, but renewed buying hardened the prices.

The quotations at 3-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May Rs. 181/8.
Oomra, Dec./Jan. Rs. 156/-
Bengal Dec./Jan. Rs. 136/-.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 26.

Oct.	105.30 +1.00
Jan	105.30 —1.30
April	105.60 —1.90

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 26.

	Rs. A. P.
Mint Gold Ready	25 8 0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	25 8 0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	25 8 0
Silver Ready	56 12 0
Silver 1st Settlement	52 12 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 26.

108 Dawn mill Nasirabad 145.
93 Dawn mill Khamgaon old 153
100 Japan T and Co., Sailu 159.
100 Viram Ladna Jaitu 12 3/4 on to bengal.
164 Volkart Bros.' Ghatanjin 14 on to Umra.
100 G. K. Kesha and Co., Wun 173 1/2.
100 Finlay mill Khurja 11 on to Bengal.
100 G. G. Kesha and Co., Warora 173.
91 Japan T and Co., Satona 159.
131 Ital India Mandusar 163 1/4
55 H. Nenshi and Co., Neemuch 164.
50 Dawn mill Raman New 149.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 26.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 24-10-31	2954000	4065000
Receipts Yesterday 24-10-31	52000	52000
Exports to date 24-10-31	1365000	2016000
Stock at Ports 23-10-31	4206000	3411000
Stock Interior Towns 23-10-31	1559000	1395000
Stock Liverpool 23-10-31	703000	724000
Visible Supply 23-10-31	7318000	6573000
Quantity in Sight 23-10-31	4698000	5760000
Quantity out of Sight 23-10-31	2592000	2280000

U. S. GINNING REPORT

New York, Oct. 26.

The Census Ginning Report issued shows 9,298,000 bales cotton ginned. We give below for comparison the ginning figures at the corresponding time in past seasons:—

1931-32	9,298,000
1930-31	9,252,000
1929-30	9,099.000
1928-29	8,147.000
1927-28	8,119.000
1926-27	8,732.000
1925-26	9,520,000
1929-30	9,0099,000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	149
Bengal F.G.	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135
Wardha-Hingt Fine	169
Nagpur-Savner Fine	171
Yeotmal Fine	160
Arvi Fine	162
Amraoti Fine	160
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	166
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	145
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	165
Jalna Sailu F.G.G.S.	158
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	160
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	162
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	162
Broach Fine	180
Broach F.G.	170/72
Cambodia	245
Miraj Sangli	205
Compta Good	215
Jinja	270
Busoga	275

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/8 Highest Rs. 32/11/6 Lowest Rs. 32/7 Closing Rs. 32/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 32/8 Highest Rs. 32/10 Lowest Rs. 32/6/6 Closing Rs. 32/7/6.

STOCKS & SHARES.

BETTER FEELING ON POLITICAL NEWS

Undertone Healthy

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The shares market ruled rather steady on better international political outlook. Of course there was not much buying, but sellers have no nerves to remain short. The undertone of the market as the long interest is liquidated.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, October 26.

Bombay Dyeing 671, 74, 73.
Century, 200, 5, 4.
Colaba 73.
Crescent N, 52.
Fazul 311, 15, 14.
Indore 307.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 281, 84.
New Great 127, 28, 27.
Pearl 178, 80.
Simplex 50.
Swadeshi 220, 18, 21.
Burma 336, 35, 39.
Hydro 105-5.
Tata 100-5.
Deff. 345.
Ord. 28-6, 29.
Bundi 14-6.
Indian 165, 67.
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 91.

MILLS
Bombay, Oct. 26.

100 Ahm. Advance	231-4 xd
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	673-2
250 Bradbury P	127-8
400 Bradbury	135
100 Century	204-6
500 Central India P.	412-8
100 Central India	284-6
100 Cenapa	73-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	52-8
450 Currim	60-8
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	80
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	314-6
100 Finlay	60-4
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Goxag	81-4
1000 Hindustan	1180
100 Indore-Malwa	307-8
400 Jamsetji	8-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-2
100 Khatau	70
100 Kohinoor	112-8
250 Laxmi	675
100 Madhowji	10-3
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	100-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	99-6
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	127-8
100 New City	43-12
250 Pagani	95-10
250 Pearl	180-10
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	50
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	221-14
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1160
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	53-3
50 25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	53
500 Imperial	840
500-125 Imperial Cont.	206-14
100-50 India	72
6 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-6
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	167-8
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	6-10
10 Punjab	7-5
100 Shahabad	160

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14-2xd
200-100 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	915 x d.
1000 Andhra Valley	545 x d.
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60
50 Bombay Tram.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro P.	98-12 x d
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	982-8
1000 Tata Power	343-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	90
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho Barramati	70
100 Guzrat	39-4
100 Mandra Bhon	51
500 Tapti Valley	562-8

MINING.

10 Central India	6-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P	49-12
30 Tata Steel D.	345
75 Tata Steel	29

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	91-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	165-oxd
250 Bom. Steam	165
50 Bom. Telephone	39
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	339-6
50 Bom. Burma New	121-4
100 Ind. Bleaching	137-8
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	53
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	92-4

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 27/32.
D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16. Oct.-Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Jan./February.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32. Oct.-Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16. Jan.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 344.
Banks Selling T T 343.
Banks Buying T T 338.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 732.
Banks Buying D D 802.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 169 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 159.
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 83 7/8.
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 109.
SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.
CROSS RATES
New York/London 3 93 24th inst
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/8 26th inst.
Japan/London 2/6 24th instant
London/Paris 99 85 24th inst.
London/Belgium 28 00 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.75 24th inst.
London/Italy 75 10 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5 5 8 23rd instant £5 6 8 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 5/16 23rd inst. 17 3/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 3/8 23rd inst 17 3/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/4 23rd inst. 30 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 per cent 23rd inst. 5 3/4 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 5/16 per cent 23rd inst. 6 5/16 per cent 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 4 per cent 3 Mos 6 per cent 6 Mos 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, October 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed 24-10-31. Since 1st September.

Bales.	This year.
Khandesh	1,270
Central India	428 4,130
Barsi and Nagar	10 1,029
Hyderabad-Gaorani	321
Berar	408 6,728
Central Provinces	3,029
Total Oomras	84a 16,507
Dholera	25 2,043
N.-W. Provinces	360 1,613
Rajputana	51 855
Sind-Punjab	96 4,506
Broach	108 4,495
Coompta & Dharwar	306 2,033
Westerns-Northerns	4 1,213
Cocoanada	2
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	288
Persian	333
American	12,180
Egyptian & African	13,245
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	53
Total	1,793 59,416

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	24-10-31	1st September to 22nd Oct.	This year.
Europe	2,114		34,671
Japan & China	5,750		99,136
Coast Ports	849		9,564
Up-country by Rail			18,148
Afloat in harbour Europe, China & Japan			6,539
Total	8,713		1,68,058

Our Market closed steady at 4-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A.M. 181/12.
Oomra D.J. 156.
Bengal D.J. 135/12.
Hyderabad-Gaorani 321
Stolzenfels, 1-11, L. Edwards Ltd.

B. P. C. C LABOUR SECRETARY ANSWERS T. U. C. POSERS

G. K. U. Has No Right To Exploit Situation And Prolong Unjustified Strikes

PLEA FOR COOPERATION & NOT CRITICISM

The Hon. Labour Secretary of the B.P.C.C., Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, has issued the following to the Press:—

I have read with certain amount of amusement the statement of Messrs. V.H. Joshi, C.L. Kandalkar and T.A. Shaikh, who describe themselves as the Vice-Presidents and the Secretaries of the A.-I. T.U.C. respectively. If by so describing themselves they are trying to impress on the public their standing in the labour world, and the Trade Union Congress, they are welcome to this advertisement. However, it is well-known that the present Trade Union Congress is the rump of the once great Institution representing not in a negligible percentage of the Trade Union and certainly not the Labour opinion and its officers are not necessarily the representatives of the movement to which they seem to lay exclusive claim in and out of season.

ANSWERS SERIATIM.

These friends have in the said statement asked me several questions the relevancy of some of which may be apparent to them alone. However, to give them no ground to say that I evaded answering the questions, however irrelevant, I might think them to be I propose to answer them in the order in which they have been put:

1. The Raghuvanshi Mill has signed the Congress pledge.

2. The Millowners of the said mill have effected a wage-cut of approximately 6 to 12 per cent.

3. It is true according to the report that I have received that the Workers went on strike before receiving their pay which was due for September.

4. It has been reported in the papers as well as privately that there was a lathi charge by the police at the gate of the mills and in this connection the B.P.C.C. has taken steps to properly enquire into the matter where the cooperation of our friends would be welcome.

5. From the newspaper reports I find that the workers had gone in a procession to Mr. Mathuradas and Mr. Prabhudas and ultimately arrived at the Congress House.

6. It is absolutely false that when Mr. Patil was requested to make arrangements for water he shouted from the first floor that "there is a tap in the corner." On the contrary, Mr. Patil made prompt arrangements for supplying water to all who might want it.

7. It is true that Mr. Patil made a statement to the effect that one of the Congress volunteers who went to give water was slapped.

8. I am prepared to produce the volunteer who was slapped very badly and who carried a swollen face for 4 days and who is still being treated for an injury to his eye.

CO-OPERATION INVITED.

I do not want to enter into a controversy regarding the programme of the Trade Union Congress or of the Congress. Suffice it to say that the Congress programme as chalked out at Karachi is sufficiently wide to protect the interests of the workers and all necessary efforts to do so have been and are being made. If some of the Labour leaders instead of shouting themselves hoarse against the Congress will come in and co-operate with the work that the Congress is doing they will serve the interests of the workers much more than they are doing at present.

The question of wage-cut is being investigated and the B.P.C.C. proposes to take such action as it can by reporting the matter to the proper authorities of the Congress.

QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF UNIONS.

In so far as the question of recognition of the Trade Unions is concerned, it is absolutely false to suggest that I did not favour or would not insist on recognition of proper and properly constituted unions. It is one thing to favour recognition of a union which consists of a sufficient percentage of workers or a homogeneous factory union. It is quite another thing to say that any union irrespective of its strength or homogeneity must because of its being a union be recognised. I also feel that in proper cases, a union must and should insist on recognition and even try to enforce it by a strike. However, the three of the strikes in which the G.K. Union put the question of recognition of their union in the fore-front are on an entirely different footing because, firstly, none of these strikes was called for the purpose of getting the union recognised and the issues were totally different. Secondly, because the strike was called by workers most of whom were not members of the G.K. Union. Thirdly, although the G.K. Union may have stepped in after the strike with an offer for help, it has no right to exploit a situation of this nature to further its own ends.

UNJUSTIFIED STRIKES.

I do assert without fear of contradiction that the strikes were unnecessary and wrongly prolonged by a totally unjustified demand on the part of the G.K. Union for recognition when all the other questions in issue were settled. The question of recognition of Unions, I propose to deal in a separate article by itself, because it requires more space than would be at my disposal in this reply. It will thus be apparent that my views are not in the least inconsistent with either the Karachi Congress or the subsequent resolutions of the All-Idia Congress Committee.

I know that the three signatories delight in paper controversies which serve to them a much-needed and gratuitous advertisement and for which they seem to find a lot of time. As I am not keen on advertisement, nor have I the time to enter into a useless controversy, I hope the above will satisfy those who have chosen to issue the interrogatory to me.

Attempt To Beat Kaye Don's Record Fails.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

New York.—In his first two trials over a measured mile on the Harle River, Gar Wood, trying to beat Kaye Don's world motor boat speed record of 110.28 miles per hour, attained a speed of 102.06 miles an hour. Wood is fitting two new propellers and a new rudder for the final attempt. —Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1931.

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J8

Live As One Soul Or Die As One Body.

MRS. NAIDU'S CLARION CALL FOR UNITY.

MESSAGE TO YOUTH.

—:o:—

Swaraj Through Common Vision And Sacrifice.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The celebration of the Indian Students Central Association's second anniversary brought a number of Indian delegates to the Association premises last night, where about a hundred covers were laid for the guests who included among others, Mrs. Naidu Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Moonje, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sir S. B. Tambe, Sir P. Ginwala, Sir Albion Banerjee, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Gavin Jones.

Mr. Dutta Mujumdar, a Bengalee student proposed the toast of India reminding the audience, that in the midst of their search for beauty and culture and poetry in the name of the faded glories of India, they were forgetting the real India of to-day. He wished it possible for him to propose the toast in the name of the Republic of India. He had sharp criticism for those who belonged to the older generation and whose vision was blurred by false notions of human life, emanating from small differences of religious, communal and other sectarian denominations.

FREEDOM THROUGH POETRY.

Mrs. Naidu addressing the audience on behalf of the older generations which had been already condemned by Mr. Mujumdar and the younger generation who were full of dreams and illusions as depicted in their speeches supported the toast of India, as the toast of murderers of the murdered. (Laughter).

She told the young men that she knew and well that they were to blow on the one generation like cob-webs, but the other generation, consisting of pleated pundocrats, like Sir Purshotamdas were shameless, not understanding the signs and symbols of youth. Their speeches were a challenge to them, depicting as they did the failures of the older generation.

DIE OR LIVE IN UNION.

However, she continued, I am here to challenge you in spite of my failures, because I believe that with the breath of beauty, a nation lives. With the breath of poetry, I shall preach freedom. All your life is before you, whilst ours is gone behind, but I give you what all of us, belonging to the older generation, can give—an ancestry of high hopes, the honour and privilege of bringing to fulfilment those dreams of freedom, which you dream. If you want freedom for your country, you can have it on the basis of a common voice, a common vision, and common sacrifice. You cannot hope for the message of hope to the starving millions of India, until you cease to honour the labels of separation.

I charge you, the younger generation, to be united in your action—do if you must as one body;—live if you will as one soul;—all in the service of your motherland which is in bondage;—and once more become the harbinger of liberty and benefactors of a free nation of the world.

MR. JINNAH'S PRESCRIPTION.

Mr. Jinnah, congratulated the Indian students on their marvellous organising capacity as shown by their rearing up of their institution, but he wanted them to go ahead without becoming despondent.

He also exhorted them to laugh in order to be happy, to be more cheerful to enjoy a life and also to work hard when they returned to their country fully qualified to examine the country's problems and "No one can dare say that you cannot take reponsibility." He assured Mr. Mujumdar that he too had dreamed dreams and burned midnight oil, but he had ultimately found the cost of establishing a republic was not so easy in India. It would be humiliating however, to say that we should strive for complete independence, which must necessarily depend upon one watch-word, one slogan; 'Unity'.

MR. GAVIN JONES FOR FREEDOM

Mr. Gavin Jones felt it a particular honour to be asked by young Indians to dine that night. He said he was opening his heart by being very frank in stating that all should strive for the place of India in the commonwealth of nations.

A student interrupted him by saying "But not under King George."

Mr. Gavin Jones wanted them not to expect too much from the Conference, and also not to be disappointed at what might come out of it, because just as it was difficult to build up the federation of the whole of Europe, so also the task of bringing about the federation of India was full of big difficulties.

He concluded: "I am most anxious to see India free and attain a goal which you all honestly desire."

Malaviyaji Still Optimistic

"DISASTROUS EFFECT IN INDIA IF REFORMS ARE POSTPONED."

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Negotiations for the settlement of the communal problem at the Round Table Conference are practically at a standstill. General opinion in the delegation circles is that all possible alternatives have been exhausted.

Pt. Malaviya, however, is of opinion that there is still a possibility of settling the communal problem through arbitration by three men chosen from the parties concerned. He is of opinion that even if the communal question is not settled immediately the constitutional issue should be decided leaving the communal settlement till later on.

Pt. Malaviya states that the postponement of reforms or the adjournment of the Conference without attaining its object will have a disastrous effect in India.

Prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders held a informal conversations to-day, and discussed the immediate programme of work before the Conference.

The Muslim delegation will meet to-morrow evening to review the present position.—Reuter.

SIR C. P. R. IYER ALTERNATES BETWEEN SATISFACTION AND FEARS.

"R. T. C. Atmosphere Far From Bright."

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 25.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in replying to an address of welcome from the ratepayers of Ootacamund said that the events during the past few months were undoubtedly epoch-making and momentous both for the country and the administration. He expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Round Table Conference was now fully representative of all schools of thought, but he feared that the atmosphere in general was far from being bright. Among the hopeful signs he said, was the regime of the present Viceroy whom he described as a devoted friend and real guide and true well-wisher of India for he was above all considerations of creed and color. The work in England and India, he continued consisted in evolving harmony out of apparent discord and nothing could contribute to this so effectively as minimising individual and class claims.

The audience cheered when Sir C. P. Ramasway announced that H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon would soon be visiting Ootacamund.—A. P.

PREMIER'S BAIT TO MUSLIMS?

Consternation In R. T. C. Circles

NO RESPONSIBILITY WITHOUT COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Much consternation has been caused in Indian Political circles by the publication in this morning's papers of the report that the Premier has given an undertaking to the Muslims, as desired by them, not to grant responsibility to the Central Government of India, unless the communal question is settled to their satisfaction.

The press statement also confirms, what I wired a few days ago, that the British Government contemplate sending a Parliamentary Delegation to India without taking decisive action at the Conference.

GANDHI-IRWIN TALKS.

It is believed that Lord Irwin, in his conversations with Mahatma Gandhi, told him that he would talk matters over with Mr. Baldwin, and in view of Lord Irwin's impending inclusion in the National Government held hopes of being able to settle the issue to the satisfaction of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is also understood that the ex-Viceroy will not push aside Sir Samuel Hoare from the India Office, but will accept some other Cabinet rank.

The "Sunday Express" considers the Premier's decision as "a dramatic intervention to save the Conference when it was in the imminent danger of failure."

TOWARDS COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

Another Proposal Mooted.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Detached observers of the communal tangle, excluding delegates who have so far refrained from taking part in any of the negotiations for a solution, believe that the time has arrived when they should interest themselves in actively bringing about a settlement.

One of them, a Muslim, has seen the Aga Khan and has suggested to him that the whole question should be settled by an arbitration board, pointing out that the Board should include Lord Sankey and one representative of each community, Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh. The nominations to be made by Mahatma Gandhi, the Aga Khan and Sardar Ujjal Singh.

The Aga Khan it is stated did not accord enthusiastic support to the proposal, stating that it was necessary for him to sound his co-religionists, as it would also be necessary for Mahatma Gandhi to take a similar steps on behalf of the Hindus. The Aga Khan, however, has not given his final reply.

HINDU OPINION.

It is further understood that amongst the Hindus, there are two schools of opinion about the nominations. Some favour Mahatma Gandhi nominating Mr. Jayakar, while others favour the nomination of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. They would welcome on behalf of the Muslims the nomination of Mr. Jinnah, if the Aga Khan or Sir Mahomed Shafi is not available.

PUNJAB LAST.

There is also a small group in the Indian community which thinks, that as the Punjab has become the bone of contention, the whole issue be approached from a different angle. It is therefore suggested that conversations should be re-opened on the basis of other provinces, excluding the Punjab. That is to say after an agreement has been reached regarding all the other provinces, the Punjab leaders should be told, that if they did not settle their differences, they would be excluded from the Federation.

It is expected that the Punjab leaders would finally come to an understanding, as they can ill afford to isolate themselves by putting their province outside the sphere of the Federation. Earnest steps are therefore taken to canvas support for this proposal.

How far they succeed will be known in a day or two.

"In God's Name, End Revolution."

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S SOLEMN GUARANTEE TO THE INNOCENT.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

"We have had enough of revolution in this country for many generations to come. In God's name let us end this", declared P. Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State, addressing a meeting of 5,000 people at Letterkenny, (Co. Donegal), to-day. He solemnly guaranteed everybody who had been innocently led into any illegal organisation that he had nothing to fear if he now left it. Grave crime must be punished but even then Government were anxious to make the path of the penitent easy. They were no believers in the policy of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." They wanted peace so that their energies might not be diverted from the most difficult economic problems.

TENSION PREVAILS IN SOME CENTRES OF CYPRUS.

Naval Party Landed To Relieve Troops.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Cairo—Though the arrival of naval and military reinforcements and the arrest of ringleaders has gone far to suppress the revolt in Cyprus, tension still prevails in a few centres, particularly rural districts, and, to-day, a squadron of four bombers arrived at Nicosia from Egypt, via Haifa, in response to the request from Government. They are equipped with small arms, not bombs, and are probably intended for demonstration purposes rather than active measures. But they will be useful in the event of recalcitrant elements deciding to conduct guerilla resistance from the hills.

The cruiser "Colombo" arrived at Famagusta this morning and landed a naval party to enable the troops already there to return.

ACCIDENT TO SUBMARINE "GRATIA."

All Crew Rescued.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Helsingfors—Mystery surrounds the reports that a Soviet submarine has sunk with a crew of 50 after a collision with the German steamer "Gratia" in the Gulf of Finland.

An original report stated that all the submarine's crew had perished. A subsequent Soviet radio message received here, however, claims that the "Gratia" has arrived at Kronstadt with all the crew of the submarine on board, while another radio message states that the "Gratia" has put back to Leningrad badly damaged.

A mysterious jamming by powerful radio emissions believed to be emanating from Soviet warships and fortresses is thought to be interfering with the reception of messages about the collision by Finnish stations. From the scanty details available it appears that the submarine which was engaged in exercises, rose to the surface in the path of a steamer.

(Later)—Wireless messages from German ships in the Gulf of Finland confirm that the crew of the submarine have been rescued.—Reuter.

THE PAREL SCULPTURES

The Sculptures discovered at Parel recently have been the subject of keen discussion among scholars and exponents of Indian Art and Sculpture.

MAHATMA VISITS OXFORD.

A Very Busy Day.

SEES MR. EDWARD THOMSON AND PROF. G. MURRAY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Cheers resounded through Ruskin College, Oxford, on arrival of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma's short visit to the University town has been full with a schedule of engagements.

Accompanied by Dr. Lindsay Master of Balliol, Mr. Andrews Miss Slade, and Mr. Desai he visited Mr. Edward Thompson, and met Prof. Gilbert Murray, Sir Michael Sadler and Mr. Reginald Compland. He then visited Sir Henry Lawrence, who motored him to Oxford. He addresses Raleigh Club in the evening, and leaves for London to-morrow. He will visit Cambridge next week.—Reuter.

New Delhi Municipality's Address To Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The New Delhi Municipality will present an address of welcome to the Viceroy in the Durbar Hall to-morrow.—A. P.

Spanish Budget.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Madrid—The Minister of Justice announces that the present ecclesiastical budget of 68 million pesetas will be reduced in 1932 to 42 million pesetas, and from 1934 it will be abolished completely.

A Matter Of Life And Death To Japan

—:o:—

"IT WILL STAND FIRM, EVEN IF REST OF WORLD IS PITTED AGAINST IT"

Will It Withdraw From League?

—:o:—

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT IN SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Geneva—It is generally felt here that Japan has suffered a crushing moral defeat in the League Council. It is not improbable that Dr. Sze; after consulting the Chinese Government, may ask for an earlier meeting of the League Council, should Japan hesitate to withdraw her troops within the Railway Zone, in which case China will possibly invoke Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations which empowers the Council to effect settlement of the dispute, and provides for an economic boycott of the offending member of the League.

RESENTMENT THROUGHOUT JAPAN.

Tokio—Resentment is expressed throughout Japan at the refusal of the League Council to accept Japan's counter-proposal.

Official circles are convinced that the outcome of the Sino-Japanese dispute is a matter of life and death for Japan.

They emphasise that Japan's stand is unalterable, even should it become a question of Japan against the rest of the world.

Admittedly the Japanese Government is seriously considering withdrawal from the League.—Reuter.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

"Revision Imperative."

LAVAL-BORAH CONVERSATION

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The course of M. Laval's conversations with American statesmen has been rendered, in some respects, difficult as the result of a recent statement of Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The French press men, who are reporting M. Laval's doings, in which Senator Borah declares that revision of the Treaty of Versailles was imperative, and the Allies cancelled war debt and reparations from Germany he would favour cancellation of the Allies' war debts by the United States; but he saw no prospect of cuts in Europe so long a certain conditions arising from the Versailles Treaty continued.

M. Laval and Senator Borah had a two-hour conversation at Mr. Stimson's house, yesterday after which Senator Borah made a statement that they had no succeeded in narrowing down the divergence of their viewpoints.

BURMA REBELLION SITUATION CONTINUES UNEASY.

Pongyi Murdered For Preaching Peace.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

The Government of Burma's weekly report on the Burma situation says that there is little change in the general situation. Considerable number of captures have been made and surrenders continue-three important leaders who were exempted from amnesty have surrendered in Thayetmyo district. The camp of San Ktu, an important Tharrawaddy rebel leader, was raided on the 23rd and six guns were recovered. Dacoities are still numberous in Thayetmyo and Prome where they are marked by increasing savagery on the part of the dacoits. In several places wanton murder was committed. Report from Prome District says that 15 rebels in uniform seized an old and blind Pongyi from his monastery and murdered him in cold blood at a neighbouring pagoda because he had been preaching peace and persuading the rebels to surrender. Thirty-seven persons were released from custody. The number of those still in custody is 1,004, the increase being mainly due to fresh arrests. There is no material change in prices or agricultural prospects. The number of those engaged in relief works has risen to 25,000.—A. P.

PONTIFICIAL MASS AT ST. PETER'S

Offered For "Present Tribulations Of World."

DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND STUDES OF ECCLESIASTICAL COLLEGE ATTEND.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Rome.—Dressed in white with scarlet cloak around his shoulders and a white biretta on his head, borne on a sedia gestatoria, heralded by the fanfare of silver trumpets and preceded by 12 cardinals and the entire pontificial court, the Pope, to-day, went in state to St. Peter's to say Low Mass for the Present tribulations of the world." Thousands of persons thronged in the Cathedral and the vast Basilica resounded with the clapping and the shouts of acclamation when His Holiness arrived. All members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See were present at the Mass which lasted half an hour, and was accompanied by Gregorian chants by the students of Ecclesiastical colleges.

An even more enthusiastic ovation greeted the Pontiff's return down the aisle.

Prince Michael's Class Mates Present Him With Corporal's Warrant.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Bukharest—Prince Michael, the heir to the Rumanian Throne, has, to-day, been celebrating his tenth birthday, dividing his time between his father King Carol and his mother Princess Helen. Groups of small boys from Rumania's most exclusive military lycee at which the Prince is a pupil, and which is situated as the foot of the Carpathians on the site of the famous old monastery, to-day went to King Carol's summer palace to present their class mate Michael with the Corporal's warrant. The School Commander read the decree promoting him.

HARTAL AS PROTEST AGAINST IMPRISONMENT

Municipality Wages War On Brothels

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25.

Peshawar observed a half day's hartal to-day as a protest against the imprisonment of Khan Abdul Ghaffar's nephew who is on hunger strike at Charsadda for the last 12 days. A meeting of red shirts passed a resolution of protest.

Three municipal commissioners including a Hindu member have given notice of a resolution in the municipality urging the closing down of the brothels or shifting the brothels outside the city. Due to the picketing by Khaksars volunteers the population of this area has been reduced half.—A. P.

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